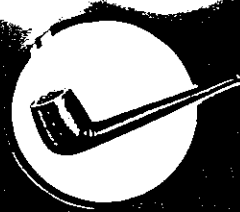


PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN



WHO ENJOY A PIPE



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Questions and ANSWERS

By KEN BROWN

If you have any question concerning pipes, tobaccos or related subjects Mr. Brown will be glad to answer them for you. Write to him in care of this magazine. Be sure to enclose a self addressed stamped envelope for your reply.

Q. Why is it that some imported briar pipes cost \$10 while others of the same material cost but \$2.50 or \$3? If it is all imported briar, why the tremendous difference in price range for the same wood?—A. W. R., Baltimore, Md.

A. You might go even further and ask why pipe bowls made from the same burl will vary in price. The reason is that although two pipes can be made from the same piece of briar root one will be made from the heart of the burl where the grain is beautiful and flawless, and the other will be made from a defective piece near the edge of the burl which is full of nicks, poor grain design, and other undesirable qualities. It is obvious that there will be a great difference in price of these two pipes, yet both are not only of the same wood but of the same burl.

Q. How long does it take to cure tobacco? That is, from the time it is brought in from the fields, how long is it before it is ready to be put in the pipe?—S. E. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

A. This varies according to the tobacco. Some varieties such as Burley and the Virginias take but a few weeks whereas others, such as Perique, require over a year. Then there are others, including Burley, which are improved by being aged in the wood, and this process requires several years.

As may be expected the longer the processing the more costly the tobacco. This does not mean that the best tobaccos are the most costly, however, for Virginia is a fine tobacco, but it just so happens that its curing process is not a long nor expensive one, and the smoker is therefore privileged to enjoy the full aroma and flavor of many tobaccos at a very nominal price.

Q. Have glass pipes ever been made? If so, have they been successful?—R. L., Duluth, Minn.

A. Yes, glass pipes have been made

for a long time, but have never reached any degree of popularity due to the heat sooner or later cracking the bowl. I understand there is a new one out now which is made of pyrex glass and does not crack with the expansion caused by the heat.

Q. What is a "Popeye" pipe?—T. S. S., Erie, Pa.

A. A "Popeye" pipe is one of the small hickory pipes which are available in most pipe shops and tobacco centers. They are so called because they very nearly resemble the little pipe that the comic character "Popeye" usually has sticking out of one corner of his mouth. And, believe it or not, these little hickory pipes, which retail for 25c, are all individually hand made.

Q. Does reaming a pipe make it strong or weak? One friend told me it would make a pipe strong, while others told me it would become weak and of little value.—D. R., Urbana, Ill.

A. Reaming the cake out of a pipe does neither one. The purpose of a cake is to protect the wooden bowl from burning. Therefore, some cake is necessary.

However, in time the cake gets thick and must be removed for, were it left in the pipe, it would expand rapidly for the wooden bowl when heated, and the bowl might be split.

Therefore it is necessary to ream the cake whenever it gets over an eighth of an inch thick, leaving a cake in the bowl about the thickness of a dime.

It might be that in rare cases a strong pipe which is due to some unusual condition of the cake would become weaker when the bulk of the cake were reamed out, but if so this would be an isolated case and not the accepted rule. I do not recall that I have ever heard of such an instance.

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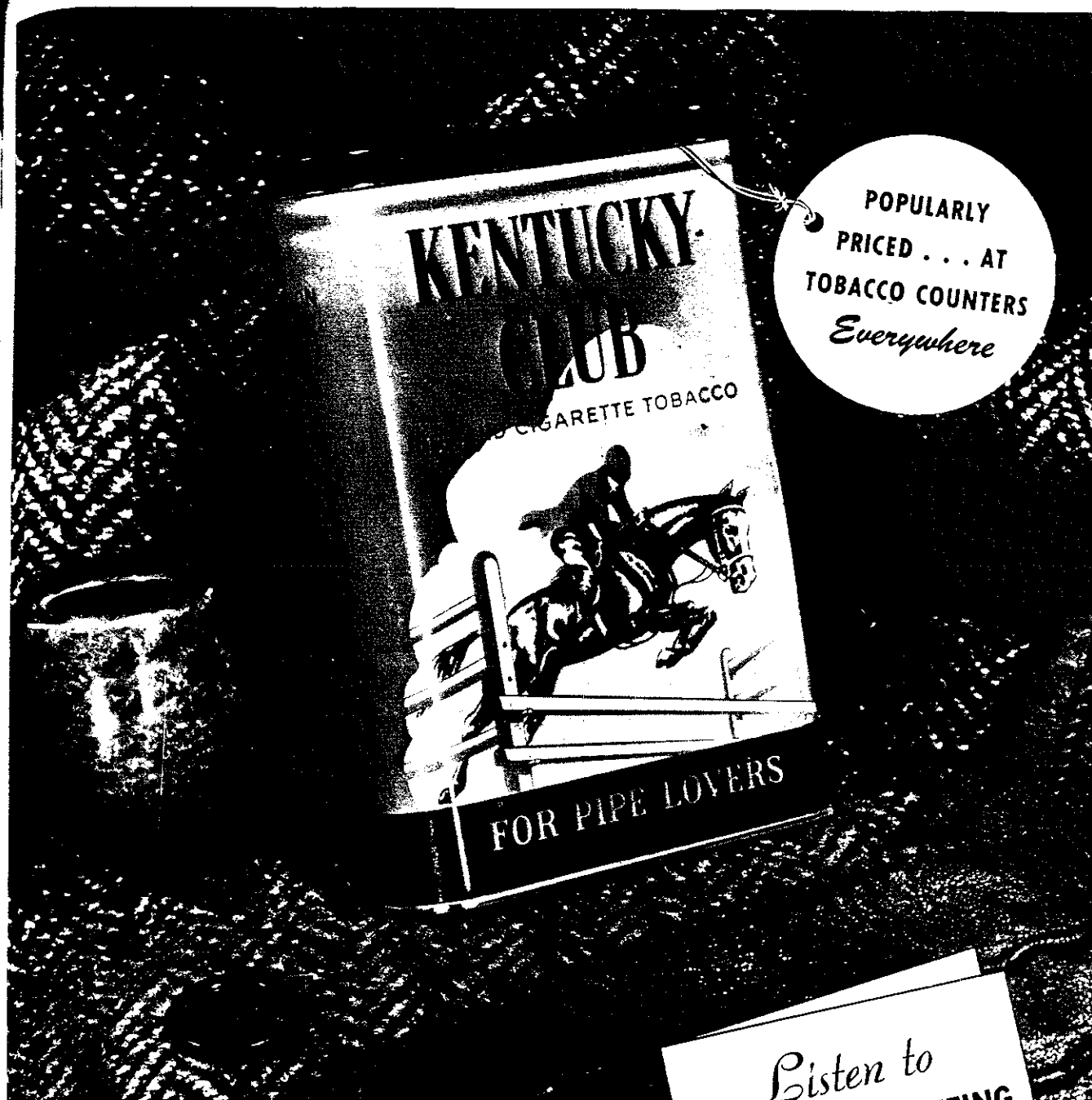
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Hollywood 28, Calif.

PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN

WHO ENJOY A PIPE

Vol. 1 — No. 9

September, 1944

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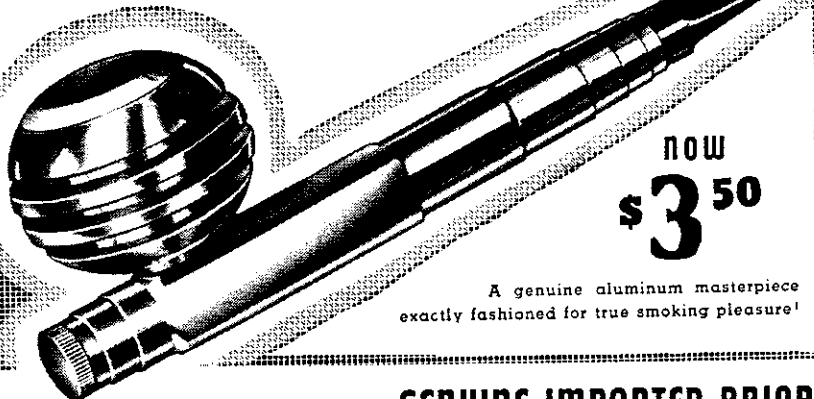
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SMOKE RINGS



With
the editor

AFIER every war comes a flock of spy stories, and this war is no different. Many readers have already heard about some of the ingenious methods which were used to transport secret messages from one country to another, across national boundaries, and so on.

The other night we sat in on a discussion by a group of pipe smokers and as is usually the case, the topic finally got around to pipes and pipe smoking.

One of the fellows related a tale which should be of interest to any pipe smoker, and we'd like to pass it on.

He told the story as it was told to him by a British army officer and concerns the effort to get certain messages to British agents working inside Germany.

The Germans had done so much in disrupting radio communications that this method of transporting messages was virtually discarded.

Messages had to get to agents working inside Germany and various ruses were used. All the old ones were no good, and new ones which would defy discovery were the only methods considered.

It seems a young British Army officer first experimented with using a pipe to conceal the desired message. We don't mean that a pipe had never been used before, but his novel method was entirely new and it was a gamble as to whether or not it was good enough to get past the eyes of the Gestapo and S. S. troops and reach its intended destination.

BRITISH agents working inside Germany had been successful in bribing a young German into making regular fortnightly trips to the frontier where he made contact with agents from the home office in London and brought various items back to the

under cover agents working inside the Reich.

He was never trusted with messages themselves taking them concealed in some way so that even if he should be caught he wouldn't be so likely to give them away and also as a protection against his turning traitor and letting his own country read the messages before delivering them to his British superiors.

On this particular occasion the German messenger was met by the British agents at the frontier and among other things he was given a pipe—an ordinary briar pipe—and a note which said one of the agents inside the country had sent for the pipe that it was his favorite pipe and that he was practically lost without it. The messenger was told to destroy the note and to smoke the pipe if he was stopped or questioned.

THE YOUNG British officer who had devised the scheme was a pipe smoker and had dreamt up the idea of writing the message on a very thin sheet of asbestos paper. This was then coiled inside the bowl the pipe filled with tobacco and smoked several times until a good thick cake had formed over the asbestos message. Although it took a long time to form a cake thick enough to thoroughly conceal the secret message, the trick was so well received by the officer's superiors that they suggested it be used and some method devised of speeding up the caking process.

It was then decided to use pipes purely for the transporting of the messages, and a pipe smoking machine was devised which would cake the pipes sufficiently in 24 hours. Although the pipes were ruined for actual smoking, they served the purpose and relayed many important messages.

PIPE LINES...

DEAR SIR:

Robert Macy (July issue) says, "I saw a new pipe in the window I hurried and bought it." And so without any question as soon as he just glimpsed another pipe in the window he breathlessly exclaimed, "Looks to me like they must be a good one—are they?" (Hey grocer, are your eggs fresh?) What did he expect for an article?

That article made me smile then I felt a little sorry for 6 year old Bob. Zilch.

CARL EERN
Cleveland, Ohio

¶ Six year old Bob "Zilch" Macy no doubt get a smile from reader E. letter.—Ed.

DEAR SIR:

In my file I am missing the February issue and enclose remittance with the request you forward same to me as soon as possible. Is it possible to buy PIPE LOVERS in Denmark?

GORM JENSEN
New York, N. Y.

¶ PIPE LOVERS is not as yet on sale in Denmark. Sorry.—Ed.

DEAR SIR:

The first two issues I received I gave friends so am enclosing 50c for two more to complete my file. I have told lots of my smoking friends about PIPE LOVERS as I know they will receive a lot of good from it. I never start to read the latest issue until I have lighted my pipe.

I smoke two pipes a day and with my rotation system my pipes get a ten-day rest. I place a cleaner in the pipe after I get through smoking it. The following day I remove the cleaner to allow a free circulation of air.

Periodically I ream out the cake and on the pipe a thorough cleaning including the shank and bowl. This freshening process leaves the pipe better than new.

I sincerely hope that one of these suggestions will help my brother pipe smokers.

D. A. PUNZEL
Kenosha, Wis.

DEAR SIR:

I have just been discharged from the U. S. Marine Corps and took up pipe collecting as a hobby. I am strong for your page called "Pipecraft" where one pipe smoker gives other his helpful ideas to make pipe smoking more enjoyable.

In due time I will send you plans for a combination humidifier and rack which I recently constructed and can recommend to any pipe smoker who likes to tinker around with tools and wood.

We are now in the process of forming a pipe club here in Laguna Beach.

FRED S. WHITFORD
Laguna Beach, Calif.

DEAR SIR:

That was some change in covers on the August issue. Had anyone told me there was

PIPE LOVERS

so many metal pipes on the market I wouldn't have believed it. I am looking forward to an issue on clay pipes, wood pipes, and especially the Calabash. And I look forward to covers equally as interesting.

WM. S. DENMAN,
Louisville, Ky.

Q All three are being prepared —Ed.

DEAR SIR:

Mr. Bradshaw in his series of articles just completed makes pipe making in the home workshop sound very simple. I have followed his instructions carefully and must say that making a decent pipe is anything but easy. In fact, if nothing else, my first effort has made me appreciate and have more respect for a fine, expertly made pipe.

DELL WILLIAMS,
Macon Georgia.

Q Reader Williams, like others, has learned from experience that pipe making is an art not learned over night —Ed

DEAR SIR:

Will Mr. Bradshaw present additional instructions for making Bulldogs and other pipes in future issues?

EMERY E. SMITH,
Minneapolis, Minn

Q Yes, if the demand warrants —Ed.

DEAR SIR:

That story by Richard L. Gordon in the August issue was a natural, and I for one would like to see more like it.

R. E. JENKINS,
Spokane, Wash.

Q Author Gordon, take a bow —Ed

DEAR SIR:

I feel Mr. Young's statement of fitting the pipe to the face is somewhat out of keeping with the general purpose of pipes and pipe making (August issue, page 232)

He infers that man's best friend, his pipe, could be chosen not for the smoking pleasure it gives but rather for glamour it gives the "he-man."

In my humble opinion pipes should be purchased — and smoked — for the pleasure derived not because they enhance the appearance

DAN A. FOSTER,
Orland, Calif.

Q Additional comment on this point from other readers is invited and will be printed in the next issue. —Ed

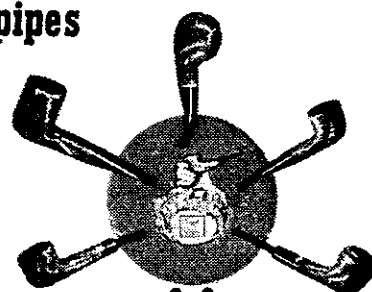
DEAR SIR:

In the May issue of your magazine there was an article about water pipes and from this article I gather that there are two tubes, one from the tobacco into the water, and one from the air space above the water to the mouthpiece. It isn't clear to me just how the smoke gets to the mouth. Since there is no connection between the two tubes it looks impossible. The article gave no idea as to how one could make a water pipe at home. Can this be done?

ARTHUR KRILOV,
New York, N. Y.

Q Smoke bubbles up through water, enters tube leading to mouth. An article on a home made water pipe is scheduled for an early issue. —Ed.

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There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight when Tom lights this tiny tobacco burner. If you have plenty of lung power he says, you can get this World's Fair model to work. That's a pan of bacon Mrs. Howard is preparing to fry over the bowl.

DON'T BURN YOUR TONGUE

By Tom Howard

(Star of the C.B.S. Radio Show, "It Pays to be Ignorant")

Famous Radio Comedian Relates Some of His Humorous Experiences With Pipes During the Years He Has Spent Collecting 2000 of Them

HOW LONG have I been smoking a pipe? That's the first question everyone asks me as they see some of the pipes in my collection. Well, I've been burnin' tobacco leaves for over 25 years now. Yes, I

know that's a long time, but then, three years is a tender age at which to begin pipe smoking.

That makes me just twenty-eight and you don't need to look at the pictures on these pages or the cover to verify that

statement. You think I look older? Of course you have a right to your own opinion, but I have packed a lot of living into my twenty-eight years. Or should I say it *seems* like twenty-eight years? Because when you've smoked a pipe

much and as long as I have, the enjoyment you receive makes the years seem shorter—much shorter.

During this time I have had hundreds of people say to me "I wish I could smoke a pipe," and I always come back quick with, "Well why can't you?"

This remark has been responsible for many friendships which have lasted for as long as two minutes. I never understood why people get mad at me for simply assuming that they can smoke a pipe. Of course they can, everyone can.

But occasionally I do find a man who is a lot of imaginary woes and reasons why he can't smoke a pipe. So then I start to pry into the causes "I can't," he laments, "get any enjoyment out of a pipe. It burns my tongue. I can't keep the bottom of the bowl gets wet and soggy and it's too bulky in my pocket." In fact he says he has more trouble with his pipe than he has with his mother-in-law and his income tax combined.

So when I come across this type of pipe-nagger, I proceed to diagnose the trouble immediately which can usually be done in one sentence: They simply haven't given their pipe a chance. They're impatient. I don't believe there is a pipe smoker in captivity, or running around loose, for that matter who envied a pipe the first time he smoked one. A pipe is like a beard, it has to grow on you. And there isn't a prettier sight anywhere than a man with a good healthy crop of pipes growing on him.

ONCE a pipe has won you over, and win you over it will if you give it a chance brother you've made a friend for life. In fact you've done more than that you've made a pal. And if you're married or if you get married you're bound to find your pipe is more of a pal than your wife because your pipe can go to places with you that your wife can't go. (If your wife might read this magazine, better cut out those last three pages. World War II just ended. We aren't ready for another war yet.)

As for me, why I'd rather go out in the dead of winter without my snuggles (as I would) than go out without my pipe. I should say pipes, because I am never without at least three pipes peeking coyly out of my pockets.

Before the war I always bought suits with two pairs of pants and wore both, so I could have more pockets in which to carry my pipes. And my car talks as though I were a traveling salesman for Marxman and any other six pipe manufacturers you can name. On top of the sun-visor I have a row of six thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight clips, or is it six thousand, nine hundred and seventy-seven? Well, five

anyway, which have in their firm grasp at all times five of my favorite briars.

That is a neat little trick to keep the pipes off the front seat. Of course, there would be plenty of room on the back seat, but then there wouldn't be room for my wife and if she didn't occupy the back seat I wouldn't have any way of knowing when the lights change, when there is a car coming, or going, when I'm driving a little too fast, or too slow, and—aw, you know what I mean.

Now what has happened to the man who can't smoke a pipe because it burns his tongue? Oh yes, he blames the pipe or the tobacco, sometimes the match or the shape of the bowl, or a few other things, all of which are entirely innocent. Which reminds me of Abercrombie and Gwendolyn.

You see, my friend, and I call you

Cute little thing, this seven footer. George Shelton applies the match while Tom gets ready to puff. In the accompanying article he tells how he found this monster.



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Moving a collection of 2000 pipes from one home to another isn't exactly what Tom considers an easy task. He looked them all over, then decided none had been lost.

"friend" with sincere reverence, for if you've stuck with me this far you *are* my friend. But I assure you my tale is much like the man who has just eaten a salomi sandwich—the wurst is past.

WELL anyhoo, Abercrombie and Gwendolyn are two children six and seven, but not necessarily respectively, for I have yet to see two children at six and seven who are respective. Their proud parents suddenly detect signs of latent musical genius in little Abercrombie and Gwendolyn. Immediately there is a mad rush to buy a musical instrument for the child wonders.

They may select a piano, trombone, piccolo, violin, or zither, depending upon the size of the pocketbook, the size of the living room, and the size of the neighbors' dispositions. They never think to take into consideration any choice little Abercrombie or Gwendolyn might have in the matter. The instrument is plunked into their reluctant hands, a music

teacher appears from nowhere promptly at ten in the morning and the poor little tots are on their way to a parent-planned musical career that nearly always results in the unwilling victims hating all kinds of music from then on.

If every child that was launched on a musical career in this manner actually achieved his parents' goal, the world would be full of nothing but musicians and Petrillo would be a puzzled and broken old man for there would be nobody left for him to fight.

I was an Abercrombie once. They gave me a mandolin, you know, the instrument whose shape gives every indication that it is about to have a litter of little mandolins. I had to pick the strings faithfully two hours a day. A month later the permanent shakiness made my wrist look as though it had just gotten over the Lost Week End.

But as I plugged on, I don't know who hated it worse, me or my parents, but of course they couldn't admit it. I

could and did in vain. The fingers my right hand were obliged to play those not-so-tender wire strings. I have sworn those fingers were bleeding, though I'll confess I didn't see any blood oozing out.

But I had to keep on—I had no choice in the matter. (My parents didn't wouldn't exercise the privilege.) What happens? In time the fingers are no longer sore. The wrist ceases to ache. A calous forms over the fingers. I finally feel the strings cutting into them.

OK you say, what has that got to do with smoking a pipe? Well, it's the same thing. Your tongue is toughened to the tobacco smoke like fingers playing the guitar—no, man, sorry. So you just keep putting it in day after day until that calous on a mild tender little tongue is formed. Pretty soon this burning sensation—call it a biting sensation—begins to lessen.

But in the meantime you'll want to put that pipe away in the attic or give it to Uncle Philbert whom you don't like anyway. That often only comes with experience with a pipe. Oh I'm not yours, or you wouldn't be reading this article for many of you have doubt been smoking as long as I have and know what I'm saying is true. If you have a friend or an enemy, if you want to make a friend, let him read this to learn how to get over those few hectic pipefuls, then he'll be a friend for having helped him to a new world of enjoyment. (Maybe you'd better not. If he thinks you're recommending this, he may remain your enemy.)

What happened to Abercrombie and Gwendolyn? Oh yes, they're on stage now, accomplished musicians, because their mamas and papas made them stick to it. And you're a pipe smoker today because you stuck to it until your tongue got toughened to those first pipefuls.

Course, now, if you draw fast you can get a burn no matter how thick the calous is. The faster you draw the hotter the smoke, the hotter the pipe, the hotter the bowl. In fact, if you draw hard enough and fast enough you can generate enough heat to fry bacon, you know, because I've done it. Oh, here's the picture to prove it.

Did you go to the World's Fair in New York six or seven years ago? Well, if you did, you saw that big pipe there because that's where I got ahold of it. As you know, when there is an exposition or a large fair going on everyone wants to make a big exhibit of some kind for the occasion. This fair was no exception, and one enterprising pipe man

(Continued on page 321)

TURKISH TOBACCO

The Black Sea Region Provides an Excellent Soil for the Raising of What Many Smokers Consider to be the Finest of All Tobaccos

By E. L. GARTNER

IT IS somewhat of a strange fact that the American Continent, the home of the tobacco plant, must look to Turkey and the orient for what many smokers call the world's choicest tobaccos. But whether it is strange or not, it is true, for many believe that the delicate tobaccos grown in the Black Sea region are unexcelled anywhere for their choice aroma and flavor.

Early writers often claimed that tobacco originated in Turkey, and then spread both east and west. But the best historians have been unable to find any trace of tobacco either in use or growing as a plant in that region prior to 1570. By this year the plant had been introduced to the nobility of nearby Austria who grew the plant in their gardens for medicinal value and beauty but very little smoking.

During the next decade the plant found its way into the coastal towns of Turkey via Portuguese and Italian sailors who introduced the use of the plant to the native population.

The use of tobacco spread rapidly although not spectacularly until the reign of Ahmed's son Murad the Cruel, which began in the early part of Seventeenth Century. Murad disliked tobacco, did not enjoy smoking it, and as a result forbade anyone else from enjoying its pleasure under penalty of death.

When Mohammed IV came to the throne in 1648 the rigid laws against the use of tobacco were lifted, and for the first time in several decades tobacco could again be smoked in the open. Its cultivation was begun in earnest and the

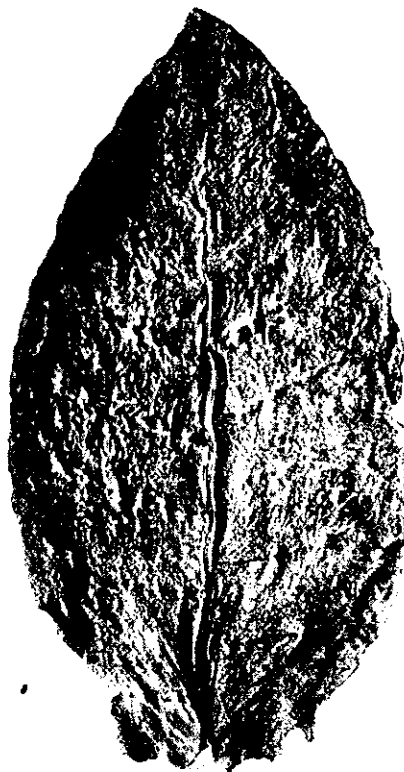
growing of tobacco. In Turkey the plant has lost some of its lesser characteristics and gained some more desirable ones.

THE term Turkish Tobacco is quite broad and includes those grown in the adjacent territories of Greece (Macedonia) Bulgaria, and other nearby countries. The name is a carry over from the days when Turkey included all of these lands.

As is generally the case with tobaccos in this country those of the orient also take their names from the territories in which they are grown. The differences in method of cultivation together with climatic changes and soil variances have much effect upon the finished leaf. The peculiar soil in this region is not duplicated anywhere else in the world, and as a result attempts to produce Turkish Tobacco elsewhere have failed.

Generally speaking, the seed is planted in most areas quite early in the spring. Transplanting is usually finished by the end of May and from then on the plant grows rapidly. When harvesting begins, the lower leaves are always picked first leaving the upper, more valuable leaves until the last. This is due to the sap in the plant which has a tendency to rise constantly to the top.

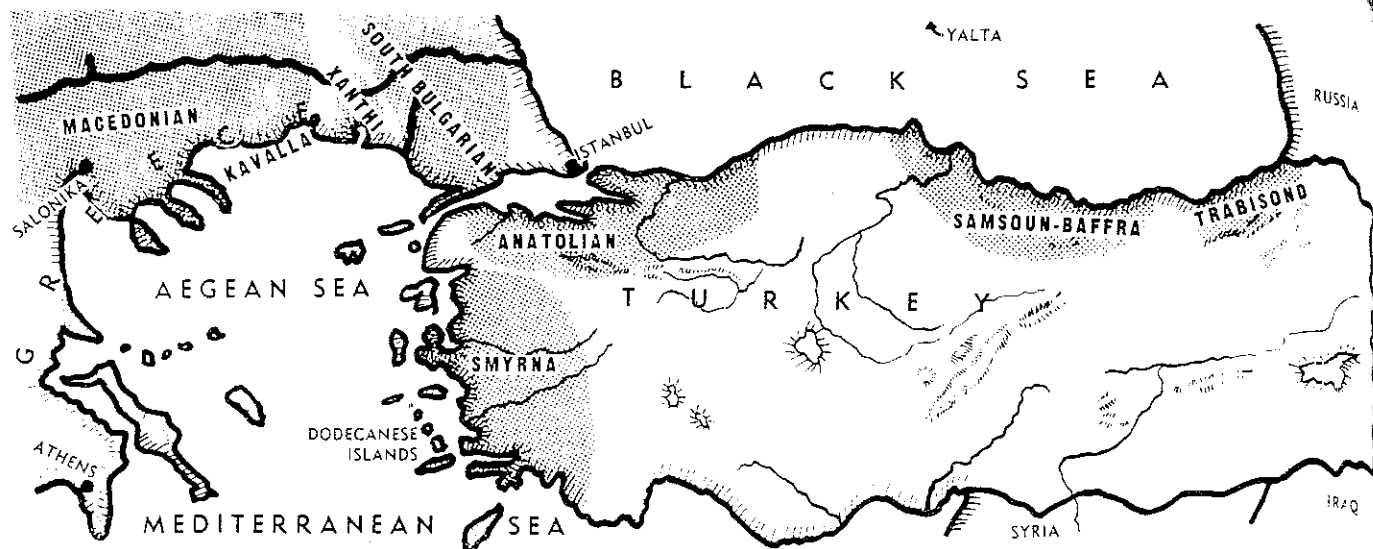
The sap adds materially to the value of the leaf and greatly enhances its smoking qualities, therefore it is the best part of the plant and in greatest demand. This richness in substance will continue to increase in these uppermost leaves in proportion to the progress of gathering the lower rows of leaves. There is con-



This basma leaf is Djubek Tobacco which is grown near the Russian town of Yalta.

tobacco growing industry in Turkey can be said to have begun at this time.

The climate and soil of Turkey have been found to be almost ideal for the



The shaded areas in the map above show the locations in which are grown many of the leading Turkish varieties. Although some of these are grown in Russia, Greece, and Bulgaria, they are all included under the more general term of Turkish Tobacco.

sequently, a remarkable difference in leaves to which is attached considerable significance by the grower, the buyer, and of course the ultimate smoker of the leaf.

HARVESTING of Turkish tobacco varies greatly, not only from other varieties, but from one section of the country to the other, due chiefly to the manner in which the plant is produced. In Turkey there are very few plantations as we know them in this country. Instead each farmer has his small tobacco farm and the whole family assists in the production of the leaf. Sometimes the plant is picked too soon, or not soon enough, resulting in varying qualities.

Each farmer uses his own experience as a guide in harvesting his crop and preparing it for market. There are no mass production methods—each little farm is a family affair.

With this in mind it is easy to understand the tremendous importance given to the purchase of the annual crop by the buyer. Generally speaking, the custom is for the tobacco grower to pack the leaf into bales which the buyer selects after thorough scrutiny, since every lot will usually differ and then orders it sent to his warehouse in the city. Transportation is usually made by the grower or someone assigned or employed by him, and is made by ox-cart, donkey-back, or, especially in the Smyrna and Samsoun regions, by camel caravan.

The poorly packed tobacco often suffers during these long jaunts and many times arrives in poor condition at the warehouse.

In the bales packed by the farmer the leaves are not sorted according to quality and kind, and this job must be done by

the buyer in his warehouse. This is one of the most important parts of the preparation of Turkish tobacco.

STRANGE as it may seem, the types of leaf have been given names according to their method of packing by the buyer. The four general methods in use today were selected upon their merits and for giving the best results with the leaf used.

The first method known as "basma" consists of superimposing the small leaves one upon the other. Since this takes the longest time, it is consequently the most costly, and as a result only the finest, choicest leaf is given this more expensive packing. The word "basma" means "pressed," and the leaves are not even tied, being held together in stacks of about 20 leaves by pressure.

The second method is known as "bachi-bagli" and consists of tying together 20 or 25 leaves with their stems using rope or strong thread.

The "kaloup" method consists of stringing the leaves on a long thread or string.

The "tongas" method is simply the placement of the leaves loosely in the

bale unsorted and unclassified in any way.

From the above it is clearly seen that "basma" refers to the choicest leaf, otherwise the time required to pack the leaf in this costly manner would not be worth the effort. "Bachi-bagli" refers to secondary leaf and is much cheaper and faster than the "basma" method. The "kaloup" method is also quite rapid and is preferred whenever the leaf is large enough to make this method possible. Only the cheapest leaf is referred to as "tongas" and these are thrown into the bale without any time being wasted upon their sortment.

Next comes the fermentation process during which time the tobacco baled in large bundles, commences to undergo a chemical change. Improper handling of the tobacco during this time can result in spoiling of the entire lot. The bales must be given a quarter turn every two to three weeks until the bale is once more right side up—a process lasting from eight to ten weeks. The tobacco is now ready for smoking.

If, however, it is not cut and prepared immediately, the periodic turning must continue until such time as the tobacco is sent to the cutting room.

Glossary of Turkish Terms

Ova—grown on the plains.

Yaka—mountain grown.

Basma—"pressed", the smaller, first class leaf.

Bachi-Bagli—"tied in bunches", slightly larger, second class leaf.

Kaloup—"strung" on cord or heavy thread, larger, less desirable leaf.

Tongas—loose leaves tossed into the bale unsorted—only the least desirable leaf.

BEFORE presenting a brief description of the leading tobaccos from the Turkish region, it should be pointed out that the Turkish varieties are further classified according to the land upon which they are grown. "Yaka" is the leaf of plants grown on mountainous terrain, hillsides, and so on, while "ova" denotes the leaf of plants grown on the plains.

The "yaka" tobacco is superior to the "ova" tobacco of the plains. The soil of



*Pipe Dream
for
September*

the plains is rich in minerals and the "ova" plants are large, strong and healthy compared to the mountain grown "yaka." But in growing large on the fertile soil of the plains, the "ova" absorbs many of the minerals which are not conducive to good smoking quality. Therefore, the smaller weaker "yaka" from the rocky hillside regions are greatly preferred in a blend.

XANTHI

In discussing first the types found in the European sector of the Turkish region, Xanthi probably heads the list from a standpoint of quality. The characteristic feature of Xanthi is the taste which is of unequalled fineness. It is particularly sweet and fresh combined with a wealth of nicotine in such a way that the taste is the most pleasing and fullest bodied of all tobaccos. It also has a very pronounced

aroma which helps to make it most suitable as a flavoring element when added to a mixture in small quantities to give character. Xanthi is often referred to as the "Queen of Tobaccos."

Relatively speaking, the area devoted to Xanthi production is comparatively small and is centered around the town of Zanthi in Eastern Greece at the northern end of the Aegean Sea. The Zanthi Yaka Basma, the best of the best, comes from an area about 10 miles square just to the south and west of the town of Xanthi.

The Xanthi Ova Basma grows along the coast a few miles to the south of the town. It is of good quality, but not as choice as the yaka.

DJEBEL

By rights Djebel should be classified as Xanthi, for it is not only of the same seed, but is grown in the same region.

Since most of this sector now lies within the boundaries of Bulgaria, it is packed at Bulgarian tobacco centers and may vary slightly from that coming direct from the towns of Xanthi and Kavalla, headquarters for most Xanthi tobacco.

Djebel Basma is practically all yaka, contains the same precious, sweet flavor of the Xanthi Yaka Basma, and the grand aroma, although in smaller proportion. Combustion qualities are excellent—better than the Xanthi, but it contains less nicotine and is therefore quite light in body.

MACEDONIAN

The district producing the strain generally called Macedonian Tobacco is directly west of the Xanthi district. Macedonian tobaccos are poor in nicotine and therefore have a light taste, are very choice, very sweet, possess a pleasing aroma and have excellent combustibility. This combination of qualities permits this tobacco to be equally acceptable as a base of a flavoring agent in a pipe mixture.

In this country Xanthi is often classified as Macedonian tobacco. Actually, there is a decided difference, the former being much stronger in taste, aroma, and nicotine content.

The best grades of Macedonian Yaka Basma are grown to the north and west of the town of Kavalla. Further west are grown the secondary grades including Salonica Yaka Bachi-Bagli and Salonica Ova. The latter possess a peculiar taste and are not regarded as anything other than second class.

SOUTHERN BULGARIAN

Southern Bulgarian tobacco is grown in the region described by its name and is considered as one of the Macedonian types. The best known is called Philippople Yaka and is grown just to the south and west of the town of Philippopol in Southern Bulgaria.

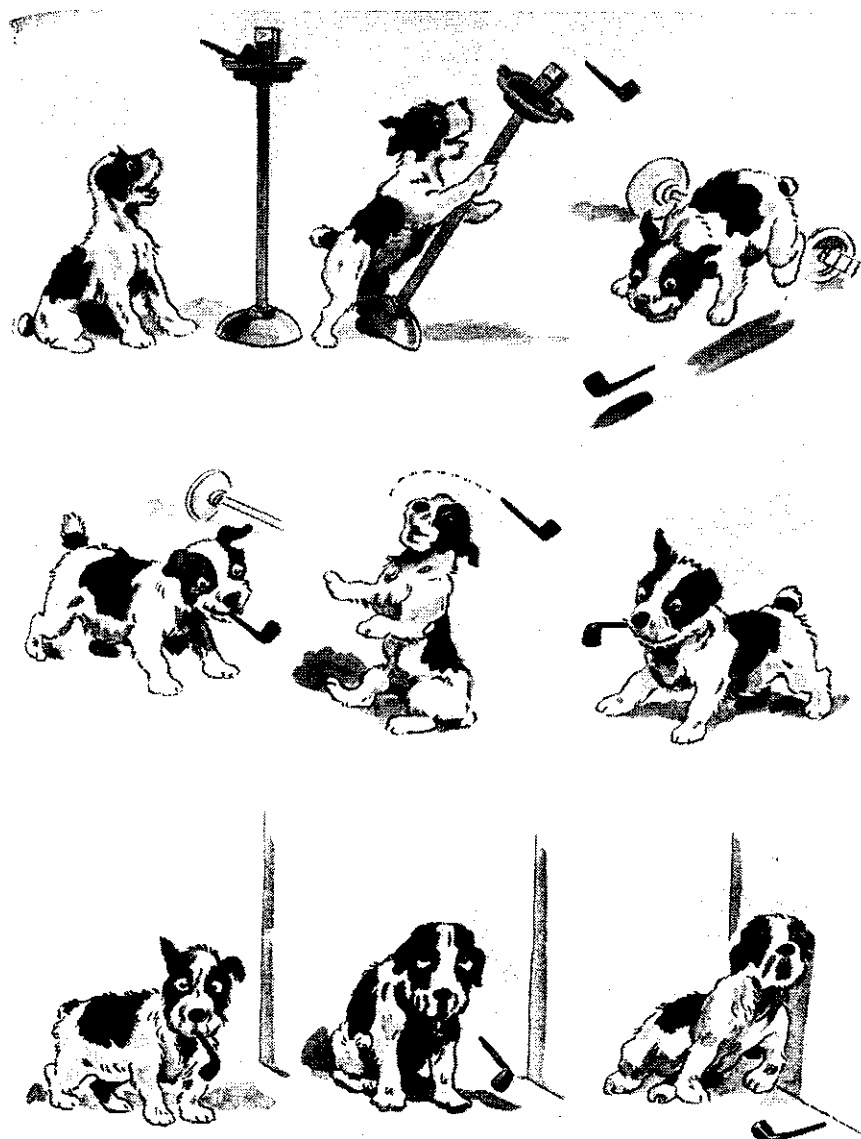
This tobacco is relatively new, having been discovered only a few years ago, is of noble taste, very light, sweet and fresh. It has an excellent aroma, burns well, and is often used as a base for adding other Turkish varieties.

The other kinds of Southern Bulgarian tobaccos, of which there are several, are generally strong and do not possess the fine flavor and aroma of the Philippople.

ADRIANOPLE

This tobacco grows in the peninsula forming Turkey in Europe and comprising the wide plains of Thracia. It is of medium quality, of the ova bachi-bagli type. It is somewhat strong when

(Continued on page 316)



Pipes in Two Wars

Is a Nickel Corncob Worth a Fine Briar? At Least One Man Thought So. Smith, Veteran of Two World Conflicts, Tells a Couple of His Pipe Experiences

By M Sgt. H. E. SMITH

IT WAS a tough hike. We were dismounted and carried no packs. The weather was clear and not too hot. But much of the line of march was over cobbled streets, to which most of us were unaccustomed. We turned our ankles, lost cadence with the marching tempo of the military band that was blazing away ahead of us, and had a pretty tough time of it generally.

It was the summer of 1918 and my outfit the 343rd Field Artillery of the 40th Division, AEF, was making the first appearance of any American group to be seen, complete with band, in the uplands manufacturing center of Manchester, England. We had been sent there to stage a bond rally and to try to get the populace to buy more Empire Loans—the British equivalent of our Victory Loans and War Bonds.

The commanding officer, aware of our difficulty, called frequent halts, giving us a few minutes to reform ranks and ease our aching ankles. We had started that morning, and the five mile hike from the dock to the central part of town wasn't easy.

Then, just before we arrived at the

City Hall Plaza where we were to be reviewed by local civic and military officials, we had a longer break—a five-minute rest period in which we could smoke if we desired.

At this halt, within a block or so of the plaza, the police were overwhelmed. The crowd broke through, especially the girls, most of whom had smoke-begrimed faces and powder stains on their hands, being workers in a local munitions plant.

I had just lit up an old, five-cent corncob pipe I'd bought in New York before embarking. I had drawn only a few puffs on this well broken-in Missouri meerschaum when the crowd fell upon us.

An old gentleman reached me, staring at my corncob.

"I sye, Yank," he said, "is that one of those things your redskins smoke, over there in the States?"

I explained to him as best I could that Indians, as well as whites, probably smoked and enjoyed corncobs as well as other kinds of pipes.

"You know, Yank," he said, still eyeing the pipe wistfully, "I'd give a lot to have one of those. You wouldn't be mindin' a swap?" And he brought out a rich old pipe of his own, "for this genuine briar, now?"

The specimen he showed me was a fine one; short, straight stem, with billiard bowl well caked.

I said I'd be delighted to swap, and so we did. I had many a sweet smoke from that old briar, costing much more than the five-cent corncob. It went with

me through France and up into Germany when the 343rd moved up, after the Armistice, into the Rhineland as a part of the Army of Occupation. I've often wondered if that old gentleman back there in Manchester had as much real pipe-smoking pleasure out of that old beat-up nickle corncob.

ANOTHER "pipe dream memory" is tied in with a World War II incident. It belies the legend that pipe smokers are easy-going, philosophical men who are, man for man, easy to get along with.

Baldy Farrell was the old timer first cook in our outfit of Amphibious Engineers, out there in the Southwest Pacific atoll in the Marshalls. He was a gentle soul, the pictured typical pipe smoker; kindly, sharing of his "wealth" (pipe tobacco, rare issues of canned beer, and other things counted as G. I. luxuries out there so many thousands of miles from San Francisco).

The Japs after losing that island had the nasty habit of sending over a Zeke plane at almost the same hour every day—usually about supper time—when they knew we'd be lining up for evening chow.

Zeke's bombardier was a lousy range-finder, however, and except for the loss of a few minutes in getting our chow, that Zeke rated only as nuisance value to the enemy.

Then, one evening, he put a bomb right smack-dab in our field range, blow-

(Continued on page 313)

Pipe Dream for September

Pipe smokers have picked Virginia Wells as their Pipe Dream of the Month for September. Can't blame them for their decision, though, for she's a dream in any language. See her for yourself in Paramount's forthcoming picture entitled "Ladies' Man."

SEPTEMBER, 1946

What's a

BLENDING BAR?

Many Tobacconists Now Provide
A Place Where the Smoker May
Have His Blend Made to Order

By CHRIS LINDSEY

HAVE YOU ever walked into a modern pipe shop and noticed a long table with a set of scales on it and lined in the rear with a number of glass jars or similar containers filled with tobacco? That's what is known as a tobacco bar.

Is it anything like a liquor bar? Yes it is, in some respects. You are accustomed to walking up to the bartender and saying, "I'll have a Martini please" whereupon he immediately proceeds to mix you the drink you have ordered.

The tobacco bar is much the same. You step up and say, "I'll have a pound of number 97, please," and the tobacco blender proceeds to mix you the formula you have ordered. And, in a minute you have an exclusive blend, especially made to your own requirements.

Tobacco blending bars are not new, but they have never been numerous. However today they are finding a new popularity and many pipe shop throughout the country are now giving some room in their store to supplying you with your favorite mixture in this fashion.

Perhaps you are one of those smokers who has never been able to find just the kind of pipe mixture that pleases you 100%. That's where the tobacco blending bar can help you. In the jars are all the popular tobaccos and some that are very choice and rare besides. From the thousands upon thousands of formulae available from so many different kinds of tobacco, you may find one or more that are just what you have been looking for.

Much depends upon the blender, his experience and his knowledge of tobaccos. Take for instance Joe Berliner who has been blending tobaccos for over eighteen years. He has charge of the

very modern tobacco blending bar in Charlie Landau's store at Nassau & Beekman Streets in New York City, pictured on this page, and he is able to match almost any blend you can name.

Joe, like the many other tobacco blenders in the country, spends his time helping you discover just the blend you have always wanted. You start off by telling him the blend which nearest meets your idea of a perfect mixture, and then as nearly as you can in just what way it falls short of coming up to your ideal.

A tobacco blending bar is just what its name implies — a place where mixtures are made to order. Scales weigh the various tobaccos which are kept in glass humidors



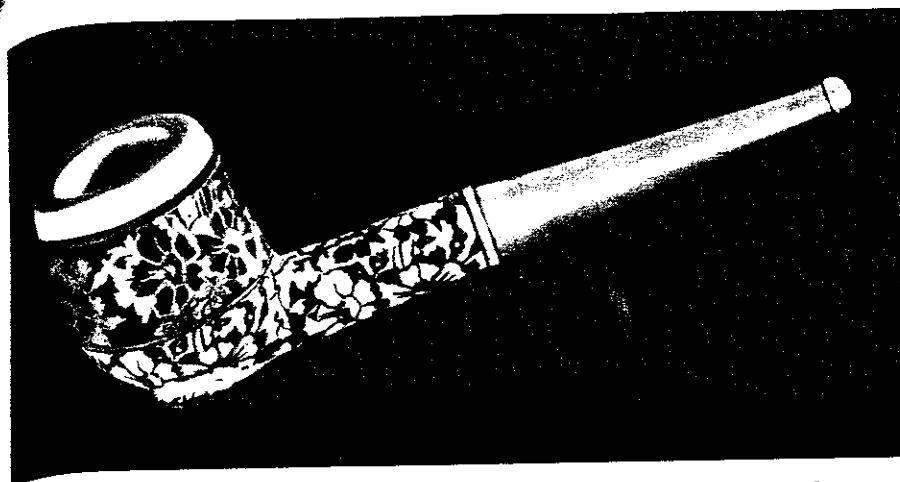
A good blender can then proceed to improve upon your formula. From over 100 tobaccos available, almost any known mixture can be obtained.

The blender always keeps a careful record of the formula used in mixing your blend. This is so that he can duplicate it in any amount whenever you want it. His satisfaction comes only in satisfying you, and it matters little to him how long it takes to find the blend that suits your every requirement. That's his job.

Finding your ideal mixture in a blending bar isn't accomplished overnight. It may take weeks, or even months, but do not think you are inconveniencing the blender, for he knows that everyone's taste is not only different but that there are no magic words with which you can accurately describe the type of tobacco you want, or what is lacking from your present blend.

His reward comes in being able to eventually suit your individual requirements, and the harder you are to satisfy the greater the satisfaction it gives him to know that he has been successful in helping you to greater smoking enjoyment.

So the next time you spot a tobacco blending bar in a pipe or tobacco shop, don't shy away from it but go up and get acquainted. Ask questions and unless you have found the perfect tobacco, have the blender mix up a few ounces to your specifications. You'll find it's a new experience.



Now available are the very ornate styles, the decorations of which were borrowed from Central Europe. The Austrian Bauer pipe has inspired many modern decorations.

The DOUBLE BOWL

From Holland Comes this Pipe
Which Has a Double Bowl and
Is Designed for a Cool Smoke

By JAMES MORRISON

MUSEUMS and libraries throughout the world abound with information testifying to the distinctive role pipes and pipe smoking have played in the history of mankind. Despite all this available data, it is still almost impossible to trace the individual history of a pipe, to discover reasons for its original acceptance and follow its growth through many changes to the present.

It is therefore somewhat remarkable that there are sufficient documents available today to enable research on even one particular type of pipe, revealing the story of its conception, growth and development.

The story of the "hollow-bowl" reaches far back to the days when tobacco was introduced to thriving, sea-faring Holland. It was there in a factory, which had been erected in 1482, that a porous, clay-like material was composed for purposes of forming a long-lasting, practical pipe bowl.

As simple as the original conception might seem to us at present, there was a great and good reason for the immediate popularity of a clay pipe, at least, great

and good to the thrifty Burghers who first hailed its appearance.

Thrifty may be a very mild word to use in description of our Dutch forbears. Let us admit that they were down right tight. This fact, augmented as it was by the tremendous scarcity and popularity of tobacco gave rise to a need for a pipe which would not waste as much unsmoked tobacco as did the pipes then in use.

Necessity being the mother that she is, the Dutch conceived a pipe which would withstand bowl temperatures and at the same time consume all the tobacco without waste. This was the clay pipe.

Primitive as it was, it lent itself to shaping, was inexpensive, and afforded a satisfying, tobacco-consuming smoke. Its popularity can well be imagined. And if imagination will not serve, we have the living evidence of the clay pipe today to prove its success.

DESPITE its many-sided attractions the clay pipe did not give as cool and sweet a smoke as was hoped for. Because of its own composition the clay bowl did not allow for the formation of

cakes, nor could it absorb the excess tars and juices which add bitterness to the taste of the smoke.

It was, therefore, inevitable that unless some way of combatting the harsh acrid taste could be found, the clay pipe was destined to go the way of all outmoded inventions. Its possible decline was further accelerated by the fact that briar had arrived upon the smoking scene.

Here the records in terms of actual dates becomes rather hazy. But we do know that the same pipe manufacturer who made the porous clay pipe hit upon the concept of the double bowl.

The double bowl principle can best be described by comparing it to the grate of a furnace. As the ashes are sifted through a grate to the bottom of a furnace, so the bitter juices of the tobacco drip down through openings made in the bowl to a lower chamber where they are trapped and cannot be drawn out while smoking.

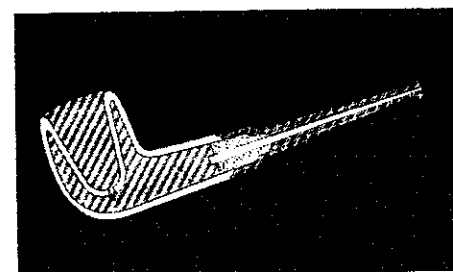
However, the simplicity and logic of the hollow-bowl is highly misleading when one considers the intricacies and complexities of its production. Were we to overlook even the preliminary steps necessary to prepare the washable porous silicate material out of which the bowl is shaped, we still have to face the painstaking phases of its actual manufacture.

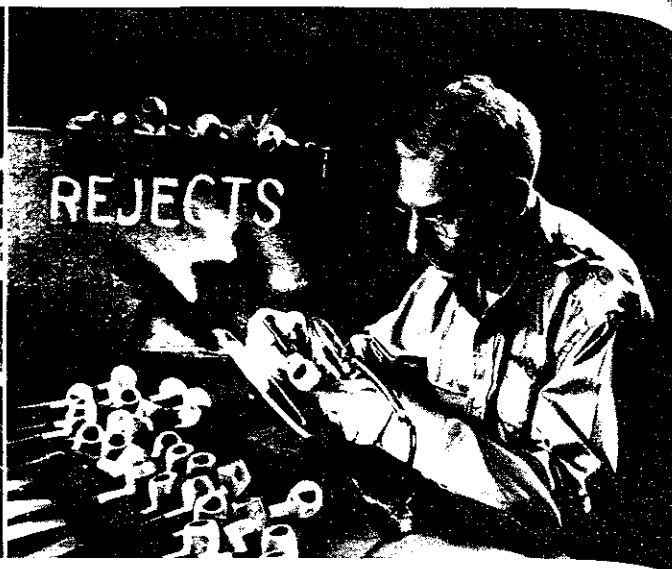
The raw materials, after careful and precise designing and molding for proper cohesion, are baked in specially constructed ovens from a period of about twelve to eighteen hours and in a heat rising in graduated intensity to about 2000 degrees.

When it is considered that a bowl filled with burning tobacco will reach an intensity of from only 400 to 800 degrees, then we understand the prime importance of this high-fire baking process. It results in the assurance of no deterioration of the pipe walls from heat.

THEN come a series of laboratory and production tests. Smoking per-
(Continued on page 312)

This cross sectional view illustrates the air space and double-walled construction.





An additional drying period for briar shipped across the ocean is necessary to eliminate moisture which might have been picked up during the crossing. Right, pipes are given their final inspection by an expert who looks for the slightest defect.

MARX AND 12 YEARS

Energy and Enthusiasm Plus a Keen Desire To Own His Own Business Have Resulted in The Rapid Growth of the Marxman Company

THE National Woolen Mills of Parkersburg, West Virginia, wanted a new sales manager. They decided to advertise for just such a person the next time that young advertising man came in. "We want a man about your background and experience," the woolen mills executive said to the 19-year-old ad writer who was attending the University of Cincinnati at night while running his advertising agency. "He should be about your age too," concluded the executive.

As a jest the young college student laughingly replied "I'll take the job, but you probably can't pay me what I would require."

A week later he opened a letter addressed to him from the president of the woolen mills advising him that he had been hired as sales manager at the high figure he had so lightly tossed off.

With little or no experience but plenty of energy and ability Robert L. Marx set out to reorganize the entire merchandising set-up of the mills. Prematurely bald, young Marx knew that he looked

By J. HARTE

a lot older and more experienced than he actually was. This he used to good advantage and set about his new job in earnest.

In 1932 one of America's oldest and largest pipe manufacturers was in need of a sales manager. They had heard of the excellent job this fellow Marx was doing for the woolen mills and approached him with an attractive offer. "But I don't know anything about pipes," said Marx.

"Perhaps not, but you know merchandising, and that's what we want."

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the seventh in a series of articles describing the history and growth of the leading pipe and tobacco manufacturers. Next month the article will tell about the Continental Briar Pipe Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

He decided to make the change and before long he became the secretary of the company—this in addition to being sales manager.

THE desire to have his own business—to do things exactly as he wanted—caused Marx to resign from the pipe concern a few years later. He was fascinated with the pipe business and he decided to stay in that line of work manufacturing pipes of his own. So, at the age of 29 young Marx was in business for himself and 1934 was marked as the beginning of Marxman Pipes.

Experience had taught him that in order to succeed a manufacturer must turn out quality merchandise and pipes were no exception. Therefore he set out to find the best craftsmen he could find. With seven expert pipe makers busily turning out pipes, Bob Marx went out and sold them. His wife Helen ran the office and kept the books.

From the beginning the first Marxman Pipes were quality products. They

all right but not in the quantity Bob Marx wanted them to. The smoker, he reasoned, wanted not a fine pipe, but wanted something different! It was his contention then, and it has since proven correct, that the average pipe smoker is at heart a collector.

Amateur sculptor Marx had made some pipes for himself with handsomely turned and polished bowls—pipes that were indeed unique. They had always attracted a lot of favorable attention. Why not he thought, produce these pipes for sale?

The enthusiastic reception that the carved pipes received convinced him that he was on the right track. He was never since. Marxman pipes have been distinctive by their unique, rich color and attractive designing. Today the Marxman line of pipes has been expanded to include a style to satisfy every pipe smoker.

MANY of the craftsmen employed in the Marxman shops, such as Lewis Cowan, for instance, designer and general manager, are real old-timers in the business.

Cowan began his career in the pipe making industry 29 years ago running brands for the old London pipe makers, Lewis & Co. By the time he came to the United States in the 20's he had a complete knowledge of the English method of hand making pipes.

He was a first rate spindle turner and for many years in America he turned out special turned and carved pipes to order. But he had always wanted to produce an English type pipe by American methods, as he puts it.

It was not until he joined Marxman that he had an opportunity to do so. Here in his own words he was able to combine "English thought with American methods the old school with the new." The result is a bench-made pipe, the quality of which is dependent on the skill of the craftsmen who produce it.

Another real old timer is Hugo Sohn, chief inspector. He started out in the tobacco blending and pipe industry in South Germany some 40 odd years ago. Today he inspects every Marxman pipe that is produced in the factory.

Probably the dean of pipe polishers is Max Herzig. He spent about 40 years at the craft. Somewhere along the way he concocted his own formula for a polish that is used on Marxman pipes. He mixes all the polish that is used in the

shops, and only old Max knows the formula.

As the distinctive carvings of Marxman pipes reflect one avocation—sculpture—of Bob Marx, so are other of his avocations evident in his business. The energetic and aggressive manner in which Marxman has taken its place among the leaders in the pipe industry is due to no small extent to the zestful and active way that Bob Marx has always done things. For years an excellent athlete he is today still in fine physical condition.

Had not his mother said she would rather have a \$20 a week clerk in the family than a \$20,000 a year ball player, he may well have had a successful professional baseball career. The maternal objections caused him to turn down an offer from the Cincinnati Reds.

With more than 25 bouts under his belt, he was at one time the welterweight boxing champ of the Chicago YMCA and considered turning professional. He was also a wrestler and swimmer of some note and has a number of medals he has won in both sports. In 1926, with the Parkersburg, West Virginia YMCA he was a member of the volleyball team that won the national championship.

Marx's favorite sculpture medium is wood but he also has done some work

in bronze as well as several carvings in stone. Probably his most noted work is "The Victor," a bronze of the former heavyweight champion, Jim Braddock, his arm held aloft in the symbol of victory.

Bob Marx is a friendly, personable sort of fellow that everyone likes instinctively. Easygoing and informal in his manner, at the same time he is a keen and competent business man. He treats his employees not as employees but as co-workers. His personality has pervaded his entire organization—offices, shops, sales force. However, there is one thing that he will not tolerate and that is careless workmanship.

Smokers who are familiar with Marx's pipes know they are of top quality. During the war G. I.s found this to be true, also, with the result that thousands of pipes were sent to servicemen everywhere.

The quality of workmanship wasn't overlooked by the Army either for one of Bob Marx's prized possessions is a letter, now framed and hanging on the wall over his desk, written by the Quartermaster Department of the U. S. Army, commending Marxman on the quality of its many pipes supplied to the armed forces without a single pipe ever being rejected.



Left, circus fans under the big top watch a clown showing off with a giant replica of a Marxman pipe. Below, new service flag with blue V representing number of veterans employed is presented to Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug (left) by Charles G. Bolte, center, head of American Veterans Committee, and Robt. Marx, President of Marxman Pipes, designer of the flag.



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E LOVERS



This burnt clay pipe is shaped like a deer's head and is complete with reed stem. It was smoked over 1000 years ago, and was discovered in a burial mound in Kentucky.

Pre-Indian Pipes

These Stone Pipes were Made and
Used by the Mound Builders Before
The Indians Migrated to America.

By C. A. HERBERT

THE SEASONED pipe smoker well versed in the lore of pipes and tobacco, is convinced he can tell the character of a man by the pipes that he smokes. And strangely enough, you'll find that men of science—archaeologists, in particular—not only endorse this idea but actually recite many anecdotes in support of it.

Take these pre-historic pipes from the John Hudson Moore Collection, as examples. These pipes were part of a recent archaeological "find" unearthed near Wickliffe, Kentucky. The pipes are at least 1000 years old.

In the years prior to 946 A. D., when these pipes were presumably in use (and each of them shows visible remnants of a well-built "cake" inside its bowl), no white man had yet penetrated the ter-

ritory now known as Kentucky, to observe the natives and their customs at first hand. By the time our forefathers did reach the Mississippi Valley several hundred years had elapsed—and all that

Pipe Experts

The editors of *Pipe Lovers* are often asked for the name of pipe experts by persons desiring to have an old pipe appraised.

Readers who know of pipe experts qualified to judge the value of old pipes can do fellow pipe smokers a service by forwarding the names of such experts to the editor who, in turn, will relay this information on to those desiring it.

The CO

was left of the civilization that flourished there before 946 A. D. were the Burial Mounds these people built to honor the dead.

When the first colonists to come to America arrived in Virginia they found a race of men which Christopher Columbus had mis-termed as Indians already in residence. These Indians had never were of the civilization which followed that to which the owners of these pre-historic pipes belonged.

True, the Indians were pipe-smokers—and the records show they introduced Sir Walter Raleigh to tobacco and its proper use. But these Indians had inherited their knowledge of tobacco smoking and its benefits from the Mound Builders—a race of red men whose civilization not only preceded theirs but was recognizably of higher order.

No little of what we know about the Mound Builder is revealed by the smoking pipes he left behind him in the Burial Mounds he erected. The stone pipe, for instance, establishes the Mound Builder as a craftsman of considerable talent and ingenuity. The Bird Effigy is a good piece of work, even by today's standards. It has style, symmetry of line and is generally pleasing to the eye.

Since the Mound Builder who fashioned it worked in stone we deduce that his people had developed tools of sufficient hardness to permit accurate work in stone. The deer head pipe establishes the Mound Builder's ability to model in clay, and to preserve his work by baking it. So he had a fundamental knowledge of pottery making.

HISTORY prefers to keep many of the secrets of the Mound Builders and most of what is known about their ancient civilization is obtained from studying the articles found in the mounds. Practically all of the pipes which have been unearthed are shaped like animals, including birds which outnumber all others squirrels, deer, foxes or wild dogs, geese and similar fowl, buffalo, and some animals which do not

LECTORS' PAGE

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LOVERS

semble any known to us today. Some
archeologists believe these later designs
of animals which once roamed this
country but which have since ceased to
exist.

Most authorities on the life of the
Mound Builders agree that these very
beautiful and highly ornate pipes were
used only for very special occasions and
rituals. For every day smoking it is now
thought that wood, clay, and similar ma-
terials were used. A few very ordinary
pipes of clay have been found which are
believed to have been used for daily use.

The same tobacco that we use today
was cultivated by these prehistoric men
some ten centuries ago for on several
occasions bits of the leaf have been found
in protected parts of the mounds. It is
thought that other leaves of plants were
also used for smoking by the Mound
Builders, since traces of unidentified leaf
have been found but the great majority
of that used was tobacco. Historians are
also of the opinion that other herbs were
added to the prepared tobacco to soften
its harsh effect.

Besides the pipes shown here which
were found with remnants of well
formed cakes, a pipe was unearthed in
the ashes of a fireplace in the Feurt
mound and prehistoric village in Scioto
County, Ohio, in 1916 which actually
retained particles of unburned tobacco in
the bowl.

This is sufficient evidence to show that
the use of tobacco goes far back in the
history of man. The Indian no doubt
learned the custom from the Mound
Builder, and whether tobacco was a dis-
covery of the Mound Builder or
whether he in turn learned of its use
from some tribe even before him is one
of history's many unanswered questions.

The workmanship shown in some of
the relics is superb. Generally the crafts-
manship is average but sufficient pieces
have been found which show a high de-
gree of artistic talent, and that among
the many tribes of Mound Builders there
were many persons who were able
sculptors.

Human heads were not uncommon,

although they seldom resembled human
features with any very great degree of
accuracy. Their somewhat grotesque
shapes have led some authorities to be-
lieve that the Mound Builders usually
fashioned their pipes after their enemies.

Speculation as to the age the Mound
Builder started using a pipe is anybody's
guess, but in one mound in Marengo
County, Alabama, the bones of a young
child were accompanied by an earthen-
ware elbow pipe, indicating that the use
of tobacco and pipe, either for ceremony
or personal pleasure, was not confined to
adults.

FROM the above we can reason that
the Mound Builder was a skilled
artisan able to work in diverse mediums
with tools of his own devising. Since he
lavished extraordinary care on his pipe
and its carving, we know he appreciated
the finer things of life. From the prom-
inence accorded the smoking pipe in the
Mound Builders' civilization they, quite
obviously, were men of discernment.

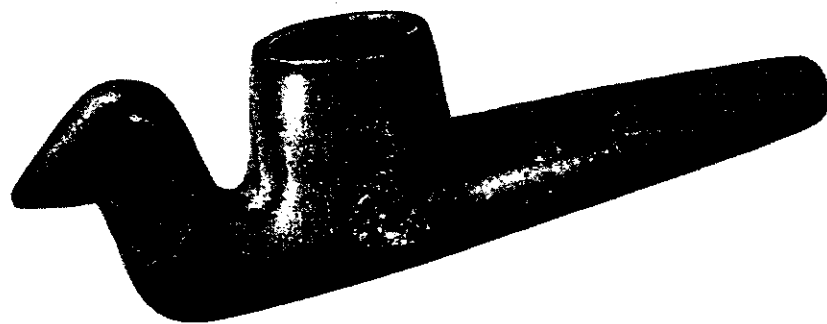
So, in the future, if anyone asks you
whether the pipe a man smokes is a valid
clue to his character, you can reply that
it most certainly is—even if he's been

dead for a while and as proof you can
cite the above.

In addition you can start observing
your friends and your friends' pipes and
build yourself a set of case histories in
support of this truism. The re-emergence
of the absolutely individual hand-carved
bruyere pipe (and its quick surge to
popular favor) makes a survey of this
kind a lot easier than it would have been
10 years ago. The shape and style of a
man's pipe are always clues to his char-
acter, but a man's preference in style of
carving is a still more direct indication.
You'll find it fun to study the pipe first
—and then to observe the man be-
hind it. And to weigh your conclu-
sions against your observations of other
smokers.

The present day vogue for individ-
ually carved pipes is understandable.
Smokers welcome the opportunity to
select pipes that are exclusive originals
unduplicated anywhere. And in making
their selections, smokers quite naturally
pick pipes that reflect their personalities.
You can tell a lot about a man by study-
ing his pipe—even if he's been dead for
a thousand years. And a pipe tells you
even more about a man when you can
study it and its owner together.

**This stone pipe shaped like a bird has red eyes. It was made and smoked by the
Mound Builders, a civilization which preceded the American Indian on this continent.**



Breaking In the New Pipe

EDITOR'S NOTE: Believing that breaking in a new pipe is of primary interest to all readers PIPE LOVERS presents in this column each month the recommendations suggested by America's leading pipe and tobacco manufacturers. This month's suggestions came from the Arjen Briar Corporation of Fairview, New Jersey.

IN breaking in a good pipe the following rules should be observed:

1. Dampen the inside of the bowl with plain water.

2. Use only good tobacco and pack loosely at the bottom, more firmly at the top and edges. This creates an even draft which is very important.

3. Smoke slowly from top to bottom in order to create an even cake.

4. Smoke in long, slow draws, and remove the pipe from the mouth while exhaling.

5. Remove the ashes immediately in the palm of your hand. Never knock the pipe on hard objects.

6. Remove excess cake which is over one-eighth of an inch thick.

Properly broken in the pipe will remain lighted until the tobacco is burned down to the bottom of the bowl. By smoking it slowly and keeping it from heating and cracking, you form an even, protective cake.

This cake is a porous accumulation of carbon which blends the tobacco with the flavor of the briar and gives that desired mellow taste. The cake must be kept of even thickness, otherwise any additional formation will by its tremendous force break the bowl.

If your pipe goes out while smoking, this is a warning signal that the cake formation is improper. Carbon cakes are developed slowly to achieve a uniform cake, a rich flavor, and an even color.

A burnout is often caused by stray particles of wood fuzz not being removed from the new pipe or uneven cake formation. If the protective cake is damaged, this is also likely to crack the bowl. The use of a pipe reamer is advised in removing the excess cake.

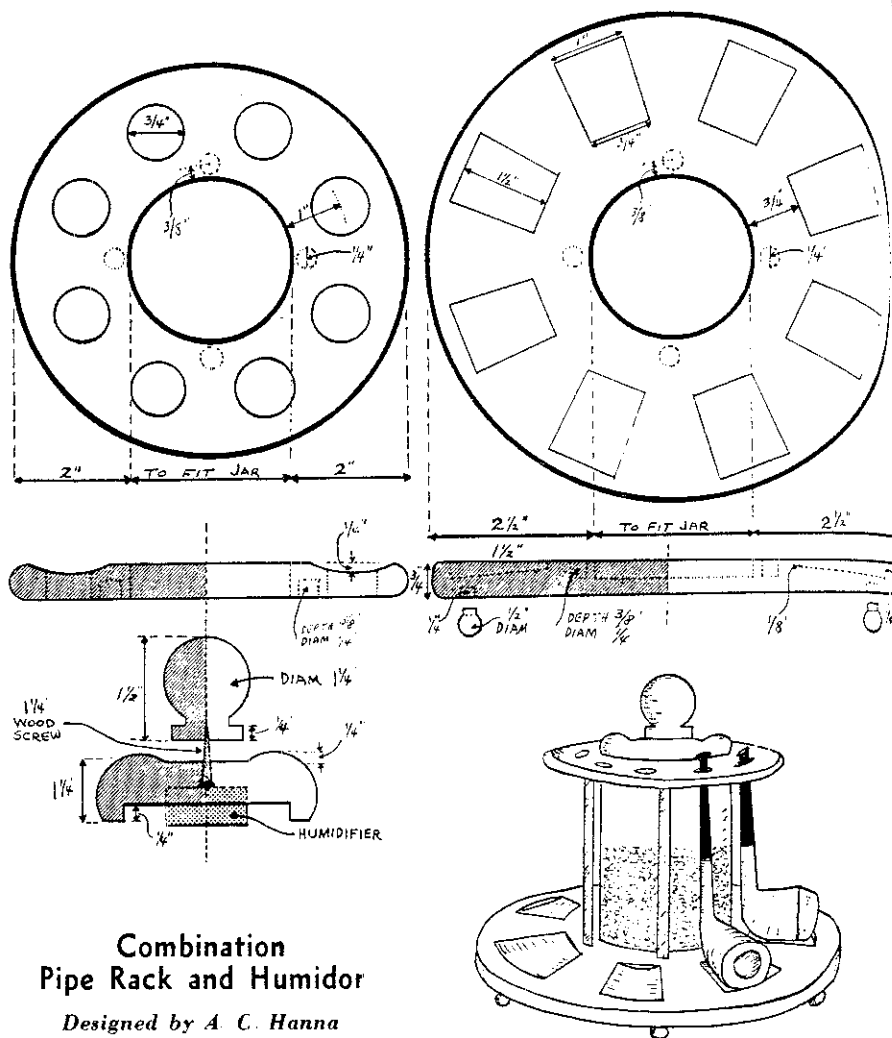
Clean the pipe when cool, otherwise you may crack the shank. Insert a pipe cleaner in the pipe and let it rest overnight. It should be removed the next day.

The porous cake as well as the pores of the briar absorb little moisture at a time, and excessive use causes the pipe to become soggy. It is therefore best to use several pipes letting them rest regularly.



PIPE

Helpful Hints and Ideas



**Combination
Pipe Rack and Humidor**
Designed by A. C. Hanna

Combination Easily Made

For the fellow who likes to work with a wood turning lathe, here is a really nice combination humidior and pipe rack that can be easily made in an evening. Not all of the dimensions are given, since the rack must sort of be built around the glass jar which is used as the humidior.

The top of the jar should have a

diameter at least four inches more than the glass jar, and the bottom from five to six inches more. When the glass jar has been obtained, pattern is then easily laid out.

All parts are turned on a regular wood lathe, except the doweling which can be purchased at most hardware stores. The 1/4 inch doweling is large enough except in the case of a real large pipe rack, in which slightly larger doweling will give better proportion.

No dimensions are shown for the center parts which are cut out, since these

PIPERAFT

as the Pipe Smoking More Enjoyable

will vary depending upon the size of the jar. Also the size of the top will depend upon the size of the jar.

Glass jars make a very nice looking humidifier, and the amount of tobacco is always visible. There are now available some very nice metal humidifiers which would serve just as well, and if desired, a wooden canister could be employed in an all wood project.

The knob handle can be turned as shown, or in any other design the worker desires. The knob does, however, give a very professional look to the project.

The length of the dowels is not shown, either, for their length depends upon the height of the jar. They should be forced into holes $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch deep in the top and bottom. A bit of glue will hold them permanently.

The small pegs used as legs are optional, but they tend to give the rack a more finished appearance. They may be turned in any desired shape in the form of small pegs and inserted as shown. Four are required.

The knob handle is fastened to the cover by a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wood screw which goes up through the underside of the cover. A hole is cut into this underside to accommodate one of the humidifiers now on the market. Since humidifiers vary as to size it will be found best to obtain one first and cut the hole to fit as shown.

Humidifiers in small units are available which can be placed in the jar with the tobacco. These are just as satisfactory, but they are not as convenient as when the humidifier is fastened permanently to the underside of the cover.

A small layer of sponge is then cut to fit inside the cover so as to form a tight bond between the cover and the top of the jar. Fine sponges are now obtainable which can be sliced with a sharp knife and cut to fit the circular position.

The finished stand can then be stained or varnished as desired.

—ALBERT C. HANNA,
Providence, R. I.

Paper Towel For Polishing

Keeping the pipe well polished is the pride of many pipe smokers, including myself. I have found that many times a chamois or regular polishing cloth is not readily available.

A good substitute is a piece of Kleenex or similar paper towel. These sometimes are better since they are clean and free from dirt and other foreign matter which are likely to scratch or mar the surface of an otherwise fine pipe.

Be sure the paper towel is very soft, for even the texture of a rough paper is enough to harm a fine finish.

If the shine and luster of the bowl and shank has worn pretty thin, I have found that a drop of liquid wax placed on the Kleenex is sufficient to restore a fine polish. You'll be surprised how a good vigorous rubbing will make that old pipe look like it did the day you bought it.

C. S. LEIDERMAN,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Pass 'Em Along

Pass along your ideas, short cuts, pet discoveries, and suggestions to fellow pipe enthusiasts. Contributors whose ideas are accepted and appear on this page are given a Ronson Lighter employing the "press, it's lit—release, it's out" action, together with a Ronson Servicer which consists of a full kit of lighter accessories, courtesy of the Ronson Lighter Manufacturer.

Send all contributions, with photos and diagrams when necessary, to the editor. This is your page. The other fellow wants to know what you've discovered that makes pipe smoking more enjoyable, the same as you like to read about his, so send yours in today.

Cleaner Used On Lighted Pipe

Here's what I do when my pipe gets clogged. I run a pipe cleaner down the stem and shank while the pipe is lit. This loosens whatever may be clogging the opening at the bottom of the bowl.

I have found this much superior to running a wire or similar article down through the bowl of burning tobacco as is often done. The latter method disturbs the burning tobacco, often putting the fire out and results in many cases of having to completely repack the pipe.

But the cleaner going in through the stem and shank not only removes the obstruction but takes out the moisture and cleans the pipe at the same time.

—R. A. MCCUTCHEON,
Vincennes, Ind.

MY FAVORITE BLEND

(Each month the editors of PIPE LOVERS award to the person sending in the best "Favorite Blend," an all leather air and water tight "Triple-Seal'd" tobacco pouch, courtesy of the Remco Mfg. Co. of Hollywood, Calif. All contributions should be addressed to the editor.)

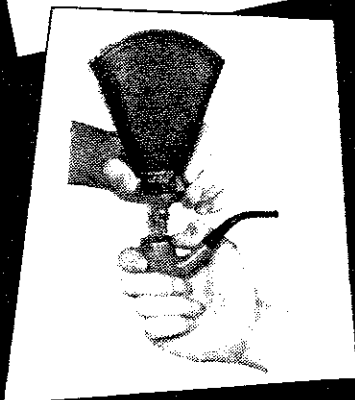
Here is a mixture which I smoke quite a bit and always have a jar of it handy:

White Burley	1 oz.
Virginia	1 oz.
Cavendish	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Latakia	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.
Perique	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

This gives a fine light aromatic smoke and is not strong or heavy.

—HOWARD E. KASCH
Oak Park, Illinois

fills-easy
AND YOUR PIPE IS FILLED!



- ★ No fumbling. No digging. It's an automatic tobacco pouch!
 - ★ Exclusive pinch-in design fills your pipe ... then snaps-back to seal-in the freshness of your tobacco!
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'OK' in SM'OK'E

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TOBACCONIST

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[Begins on page 305]

forations are measured and refined to their finest and most consistent tolerances. Possible cracks and fissures are hunted for with high-powered magnifying glasses. Stringent examinations are employed to determine whether the bowl comes up to the required tensile strength, which, incidentally, is greater in a hollow-bowl than that of meerschaum.

Finishes are then scientifically applied to prevent spotting from handling. And since the hollow-bowl like meerschaum colors only from the inside out, special precautions are taken and a process employed which excludes possibilities of coloration from the outside.

One of the most important and exacting tests is that of measuring the interior of the bowl itself. In order to achieve as cool and as dry a smoke as possible there must be sufficient air space in the bowl to allow for proper condensa-

tion of the excess moisture in the
bacco smoke.

It has, therefore, been determined that the hollow-bowl must contain 10 square inches of cooling space. The pipe must come up to this specification and the task for securing these precise dimensions involves special instruments and craftsmen trained to perfection.

The inspiration for the exterior decoration of these pipes also came from Central Europe. In the great pipe collections existent today one is bound to find at least one mammoth Bauer Pipe. These famous pipes, Austrian in origin, are invariably configured from the rim of the bowl to the stem with baroque scenes, street festivals and smoking vignettes—all glaringly painted and decorated with almost photographic directness.

Although it may be considered a runner, the Bauer Pipe inspired most

By George R. Flamm

Source of any item depicted sent on request



...oration in idea only. Aesthetically
old Austrian mammoth could hardly
the purposes of modern decorators.
the actual inspiration of its color
ers and patterns the designers turned
the great porcelain masterpieces of old
Czechoslovakia and Bohemia.

The designs once conceived there fol-
lowed the trial and error years of search-
ing for a successful method of applying
the pattern to the pipe. And even today,
these patterns must be affixed by hand
and then carefully processed for per-
fection.

Pipes based on the double-bowl prin-
ciple first came to the United States
from Holland in 1936. It was then that
they were shown to the Holland Pavilion at the
World's Fair first saw and were at-
tracted to this curious porcelain-like pipe
designed so simply and compactly and on
equal smoking premises. The interest
aroused at the Fair led to the introduc-
tion of the American version of the
double-bowl in 1939.

However, before that date is taken too
much for granted, it must be noted here
that it took the American manufacturers
about 11½ years prior to 1939 to make
the first 100 acceptable pipes. As usual,
the inventive American mind saw myriad
opportunities for change, refinement and
addition to the original Dutch con-
tribution.

Ten thousand American made "hol-
low-bowls" were bought by pipe lovers
in 1939. Today that figure has sky-
rocketed and the Danco Corporation
who makes the Hollow-Bowl in this
country is having a hard time keeping
up with the present demand.

PIPES IN TWO WARS

[Begins on page 303]

ing supper to the four winds. A couple
of the boys caught minor wounds as a
result of that one bomb which the Zeke
had finally managed to zero in, but there
were no fatalities and no great damage
except to Baldy Farrell.

He was fit to be tied. He was raving
mad and using language which would
have made an old six-line muleskinner
turn brick red.

We tried to pacify him and calm him
down. "Don't take on so," his buddy,
another old timer, said. "Sure, we know
you'd fixed up an extra special chow
for us tonight but we've ate C rations
before, we can take it again now."

It ain't that," roared old Baldy,
taking with ire, shaking his fist in the
compass direction of Tokyo, and cursing
Hirohito. "But my good, well broken in
Calabash—it was there on the range and
that Jap bomber hit it!"

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dish Tobacco

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PIPE CLUBS

Three More Clubs Announce Plans For Organization; Brooklyn Club Now Boasts a Total of 53 Members

HOT weather, vacations, and the usual cessation of activities due to the summer season do not seem to have curtailed interest in the nation's pipe clubs. Several are reported in the process of formation and others are now making plans for a full year ahead when "club season" begins within the next few weeks.

Requests for information on how to start a pipe club continue to come in, showing that throughout the nation men are interested in ganging together for the purpose of discussing pipes, tobaccos, and all that goes with it.

LOS ANGELES

Out on the West Coast Cy Pruner says the initial meeting of the Los Angeles Pipe Club will be called very shortly. He has received a large number of names of men who have signified their interest in getting the group started.

The first meeting is scheduled to consist of an election of temporary officers, a decision on the time, place and frequency of meetings, an official name of the group, and the other details usually brought before an organizational meeting.

Ed Copeland, one of the founders of the Topeka (Kansas) Pipe Club, is assisting in the formation of the new club. Pruner says the first meeting will probably be held at his home if it is large enough to hold the many fellows who have said they would like to come.

WASHINGTON

In the nation's capital city is another group of a dozen or so interested pipe fans who meet regularly and call themselves "The Bruyeres."

Hilton J. Patton, the president, says his group is now considering the purchase of a dozen pipes, all identical in every detail so that the group can all smoke the "club" pipe at the same time. He says they have already written to one of the nation's leading pipe manufacturers to see if the dozen matched pipes can be obtained.

Persons in the vicinity of Washington

who are interested in meeting with other pipe smokers should contact the president, Mr. Patton, at 24½ 14th Street S. E. for details as to when and where the club meets.

DAYTON

From Dayton, Ohio, comes a letter from Wm. L. Dahle who judging from the enthusiasm expressed in his letter, must be one of America's foremost pipe smokers. He is interested in meeting with other pipe smokers in his area who would be interested in forming a club. He has asked that we publish his name and address in our club directory and extend to all pipe smokers in Dayton an invitation to contact him if interested in forming a club. He may be reached at 815 Neal Avenue, in Dayton.

BROOKLYN

What may very possibly be the largest pipe club in the world is the G. I. Pipe Smoker's Club of Brooklyn, N. Y. This

unofficial claim is based on their membership which has now grown to 53 members.

One reason for this large number is that the membership is composed of G. I.'s and Ex-G. I.'s from all over the country and in foreign zones of occupation. The club has been organized to distribute information and personal experiences of the members as regards pipes and pipe smoking.

Joe Coniglio, who serves as clearing house for the group, states he is preparing an article on the activities of the club. It will appear here in a month or two.

LAGUNA BEACH

A pipe club is now being formed in Laguna Beach (California) according to a recent note from Fred S. Whitford, that city. Whitford, until his recent discharge, was a member of the U. S. Marine Corps, and says he took up pipe collecting as a hobby. He says there are several pipe enthusiasts in Laguna Beach who are interested in forming a club there.

Those in and near this city who are interested in meeting with the group should contact Whitford care of General Delivery, in Laguna Beach.

Several others have written to us for information concerning the formation of clubs in their community. With the summer months now almost gone, it appears that pipe club activity will be increasing by leaps and bounds this fall.

Pipe Club Directory

Pipe clubs already formed or now in the process of being organized are listed below. Persons interested in joining these groups should contact the name given.

CALIFORNIA

GLENDAL—
JOHN ST. EDMUND
140 North Louise
HOLLYWOOD—
C. W. DAVISON
726 N. Gramercy Place
LAGUNA BEACH—
FRED S. WHITFORD
General Delivery
LONG BEACH—
ROBERT SHERBONDY
338 Walnut Avenue
LOS ANGELES—
C. H. PRUNER
3807 South Hill Street
SAN FRANCISCO—
ROBERT H. PURCELL
830 Hyde Street

COLORADO

PUEBLO—
GENE LINES
832 Berkley

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON—
HILTON J. PATTON
24½-14th St S. E.

ILLINOIS

DE KALB—
C. R. MILLER,
231 East Lincoln Highway

IOWA

DAVENPORT—
FRANCIS O. WALSH
1113 East 15th Street

KANSAS

TOPEKA—
KARL L. KNOLL
2835 Burlingame Road

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE—
C. BARCLAY YOUNG
3714 The Alameda
Ednor Gardens

MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL—
CONRAD L. ERTZ
Fifth and Robert Sts.

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN—
JOSEPH F. CONIGLIO
86 Avenue "S"
S. B. ZUKERMAN
1530-52nd Street

NEW YORK—
W. P. COLTON, JR.
1435 Lexington Ave

OHIO

DAYTON—
WM. L. DAHLE
815 Neal Ave
GREENVILLE—
E. R. HUFNAGLE
P. O. Box 35

TEXAS

COMMERCE—
RALPH MC DONALD
1108 Main Street

WEST VIRGINIA

FAYETTEVILLE—
MR. BEN D. KELLER

New Film on Pipes

"A Man's Pal" Traces the History Of Pipes Through Many Centuries, Shows How Modern Pipes are Made

PIPE smokers who have often wondered just how their favorite pipe is made will find the answer in the new motion picture entitled "A Man's Pal" which has just been produced by the Mastercraft Pipe Company of New York City.

In its 11 minutes the film covers a lot of territory as it traces the history of pipes from the earliest known times down to the present day uses by such famous persons as Bing Crosby.

The film opens with a picture of a modern Mastercraft Pipe as Ben Grauer, the narrator, points out that this present model is the result of years of evolution in tobacco smoking implements.

Beginning with Indian pipes and depicting specimens which were found in the Aztec ruins the film portrays in dramatic form the landing of Columbus which was the first glimpse the white man had ever had of the use of pipes and tobacco. Interspersed among scenes of Indians, Eskimos and other tribes of pipe smoking natives are close-ups of the kinds of pipes which found favor during the past several centuries. These are all genuine pieces from the famous collection of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, while 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th century pipes shown are from the private collection of Richard B. Herman.

Practically every country on the globe in which pipe smoking has at one time or another been practised is included in the picture. England and the Churchyard, Turkey, with its famous tobacco and its water pipes, the African Congo and the Ebony, the Swiss and their elegantly carved Meerchaums and Boxwoods, plus numerous others including simple bowl pipes, metal, stone, wood, glass, clay—all are included to make this cavalcade of pipe smoking customs throughout the world complete and authentic.

The film then proceeds to tell the story of the modern briar pipe, beginning with scenes of Algeria from whence comes the root of the "heath", the tough,

hard root unexcelled for performance, smoking quality and satisfaction. The boats carrying the briar arrive in this country and the shipment is delivered to the factory.

Then the many operations which the briar block must go through are shown, the initial inspection, the cutting into "heart" blocks of various sizes, then to the lathe for the turning of the bowl, followed by the "phrasing" of the shank, the boring of the shank so that the stem will make a perfect fit, the sanding machine, and last the polishing which makes the pipe ready for its final inspection.

The film shows the scene from Bing Crosby's Academy Award winning film "Going My Way" in which he has come to the Parish headed by Barry Fitzgerald and proceeds to light up his pipe.

Concluding scenes of the film depict the interior of a modern pipe shop in which a large number of new pipes are on display.

To any pipe enthusiast, this film has only one fault—it is much too short. When it was shown recently for members of the staff of PIPE LOVERS, the only comment at the end was "More, more." The scenes of the early users of pipes were so interesting that ten times the footage wouldn't have been enough, and we feel any real pipe smoker will have the same reaction.

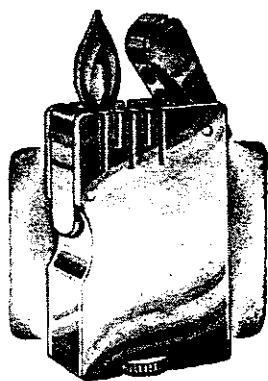
Dozens of pipes were shown, but we could have looked at dozens more, for the film kept our interest throughout its entire length.

Persons who have never seen a pipe manufactured will find these scenes of much interest. All of the subjects covered would ordinarily require an hour to show, but Carl Timin, the producer-director has certainly done a fine job to pack so much information and historical data into this brief ten minutes.

The Mastercraft Pipe Company is making the film available to pipe clubs, pipe smokers, and the public in general. The film is in sound, on 16mm. film, and a 16mm. sound projector is required to show it. Those desiring to borrow the



film should write direct to Mastercraft Pipe Company, 2 West 47th Street, New York 19, N. Y. for details. The company has also announced that the film will soon be available in several foreign languages.



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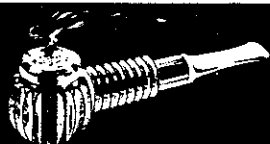
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PIPES

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Coming The NEEDHAM PIPE

Watch for it

TURKISH TOBACCO

[Begins on page 299]

smoked and of a somewhat neutral taste. Very little of it ever reaches this country, the bulk of it being consumed in Europe and Asia.

OLD GREEK

The tobaccos grown in the regions of Thessalia Agrinion and Argos are often known under the general term "Old Greek Tobaccos." The varieties from these regions vary to some extent. The Thessalian at best is only a medium grade yaka of the bachi-bagli type. The Agrinion has a pronounced and peculiar aroma, good combustibility, is light and sweet in taste, and the Argos is poor in taste combustion and aroma. At best the Argos is but a medium brand kaloup.

SMYRNA

Smyrna tobacco is raised in a large section along the west coast of Turkey in Asia. Practically all of the crop is of the yaka kaloup type and contains very little nicotine thus insuring a light smoke. It is very rich in aroma which is very pleasant and is claimed by some to be the most aromatic of all tobaccos. Smyrna has two pronounced negative qualities, poor combustion and high specific gravity. But due to the light sweet taste, Smyrna is an excellent tobacco to be mixed with insipid or defective ones, yet because of the heavy

aroma which has an almost narcotic effect on the smoker it should never be permitted to predominate in a mixture.

SAMSOUN

Samsoun tobaccos are grown in the east central part of Turkey along the north shore touching the Black Sea. The best yaka of the bachi-bagli type is grown in a small area surrounding the seacoast town of Samsoun known as Maaden-Dere.

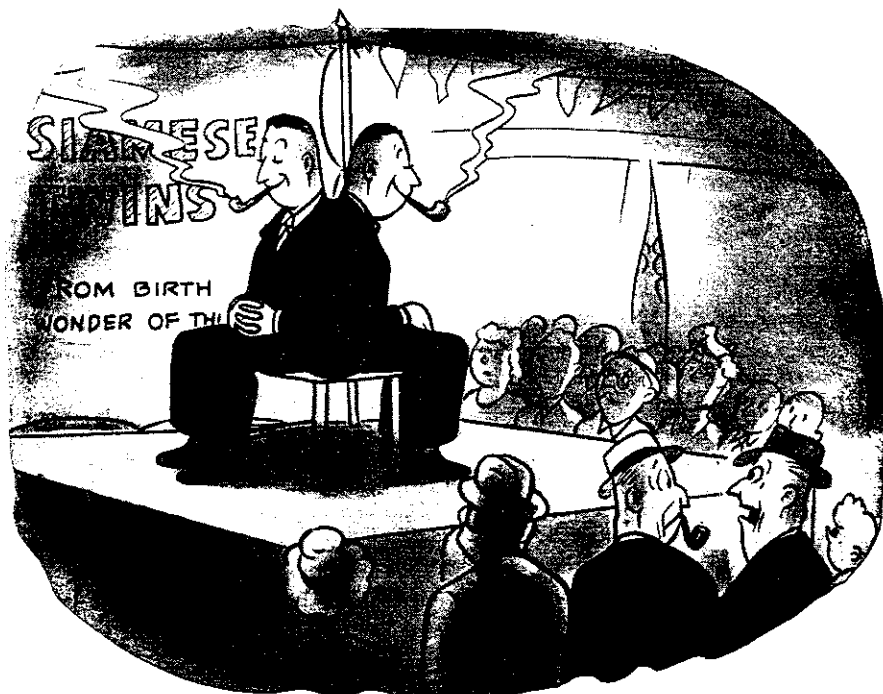
Samsoun is famous for its choice and pleasing taste, which, enhanced by its large nicotine content, is highly satiating, similar to the Xanthi tobacco and in addition possesses the best characteristics of Macedonian tobacco, that of ideal combustibility and low specific gravity.

It's taste is different from any other tobacco, and it improves any blend, especially one which is generally mediocre.

BAFFRA

This tobacco is very similar to Samsoun and is grown in a section to the south and west of the town of Baffra located a few miles northwest of Samsoun.

Baffra is of the bachi-bagli type, darker in color, does not have the fine flavor of Samsoun, is stronger and more



"Ask 'em if they smoke Half and Half."

...satiating. It costs 30 to 40 per cent less than Samsoun and is often substituted for it

TRABISOND

Trabisond tobacco grows in an area in the northeast corner of Turkey, several miles east of the Samsoun district and borders the Black Sea. Trabisond tobacco possesses one very characteristic property—that of having a very pronounced richness in nicotine which renders the taste very strong yet it isn't bad nor unpleasant. There is no particular taste, and combustibility is excellent. It is used chiefly to increase the strength of tobaccos poorer in nicotine so as to obtain a strong mixture. It is of the yaka bachi-bagli type. It is consumed widely in Asia and Africa with very little if any being imported to this country.

ANATOLIAN

Anatolian tobacco is grown in the northwest section of Turkey and is sometimes classified by its brand names: Dusdic, Hendek, Ismid, Broussa and Genet. All are of the yaka bachi-bagli type with some ova being available in the last three.

Anatolian tobacco is grown partly from Samsoun seed and partly from Trabisond seed. It is generally rich in nicotine resulting in a strong smoke showing good combustion and low specific gravity. The taste is generally fine being somewhat stronger than the Samsoun-Baffa varieties which it resembles.

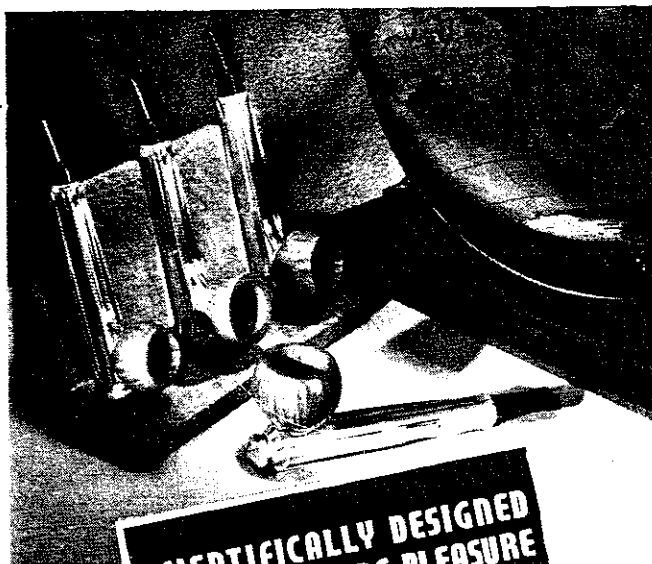
RUSSIAN

Russia at one time led Europe in the production of tobacco but since the first World War has been declining. Unlike other countries producing Turkish tobaccos who export the bulk of the crop, Russia uses most of her own tobacco for home consumption. Best known are Lahorka, a tobacco raised especially for the pipe and which is quite strong when smoked, and Bakoun, another tobacco raised especially for the pipe which has a special honey aroma, good combustibility and low nicotine content. Both tobaccos are cheap and are smoked plain in the pipe by many peasants.

Of all the tobaccos grown in Russian territory, probably the best known in America is—

DJUBEK

Djubek is decidedly of Xanthi seed which may account for its full bodied taste. It is satiating but light and choice, and possesses above all an especially strong and fine aroma. It is considered by many to be the finest of the Oriental tobaccos serving to add a touch of rare spice to the taste of the blend and imparting aroma to it.



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TO GIVE SMOKING PLEASURE**

The Kirsten Radiator Pipe... the original metal-stem pipe... was scientifically designed and created to give cooler, drier, sweeter smoking pleasure than any other pipe. The radiator action delightfully cools each puff... removes irritating tars and oils from smoke and deposits them on the inside wall from which they are easily and thoroughly cleaned with the built-in ramrod. Remember only a Kirsten smokes like a Kirsten!

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Djubek is grown on the southern coast of the Crimea, in the immediate neighborhood of Yalta. The leaf is of the basma variety, being very small and of an orange brown color. An inferior grade has been nicknamed "American Djubek" for reasons unknown.

Only a small amount of this choice Djubek is exported, one reason why it is relatively scarce and obtainable only at a premium price.

Although there are numerous other strains and varieties of tobaccos throughout this region of the world, those which have been mentioned here are the primary ones. The rest are so near to those described that for all practical purposes a separate description is not necessary.

From the foregoing it may be seen that Turkish tobaccos, although primarily a flavor-giving variety, vary greatly within themselves. Many Turkish tobaccos for sale in this country may contain a mixture of several of the types described. By mixing these various types, almost any kind of a flavoring tobacco can be obtained.

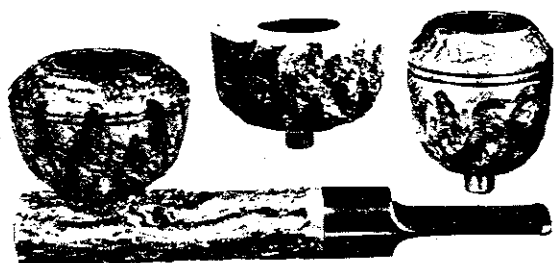
When such a mixture is added to the

pipe blend a very delicate flavor and aroma are given to the smoke. This varies according to the formula used in compounding the Turkish varieties and only by trial can the smoker learn just what a given mixture of Turkish tobaccos will contribute to a blend.

Pure Turkish tobacco which may be purchased at your tobacconist's may be any one of the strains here described, or it may be a combination. If it is labeled "Turkish Tobacco" then the chances are it is a mixture but if it is termed by its right name such as "Djubek," (or Dubek) "Samsoun" or "Xanthi" you may be assured it is the pure tobacco.

Turkish is seldom smoked straight in this country. It is used primarily as a flavoring agent and a little of it goes a long way. If you have never experimented with mixing Turkish with your home made blends, start out by adding about one part Turkish to 16 parts burley or Virginia. You'll be surprised at the difference.

Turkish is often called the choicest of tobaccos and many smokers who use it regularly in their pipe blends will agree that it is



WHAT

Latest Custombilt Pipe is Known as the Convertibole

Bowls Are Removable

A new type pipe known as the Convertible has recently been announced by Eugene J. Rich, Inc., of New York. The pipe is made by the Custombuilt factory of Indianapolis, Indiana, and is similar in style and workmanship to the well known Custombuilt pipe.

The new Convertibole varies in its construction, however, in that the bowl is removable and other bowls of different shapes can be substituted. The combination has been nicknamed the "Wardrobe" pipe because it enables the owner to have but one stem, yet different bowls for use at home, office, or country.

The Convertibole, like the other pipes made by Custombuilt, is hand crafted of imported briar taken from century old trees and seasoned for six months, according to the manufacturer. The bowls and shank are given a dehydrating process of alternate baking and cooling, and of tempering under infra red lamps which the company claims conditions the wood to sweetness by rendering it impervious to heat.

The new pipes are now beginning to appear in pipe shops throughout the country.

Lee Pipes Use Stars

Pipes by Lee, Inc., has revealed a new plan it will use henceforth in marking all of its pipes so that the purchaser will know at sight the quality of the pipe.

The system employed consists of placing a series of stars on the stems of the quality pipes. The number of stars denotes the degree of excellence of the

briar, grain, and perfection of workmanship in each.

The best quality is denoted by five stars, next four, then three and finally two. Company officials state that all pipes on which the stars appear are made of imported briar, are of natural grain, hand crafted and natural finished

New Blend for N. Y. Store

Lord and Taylor, a department store in New York City, is now preparing a private brand of smoking tobacco which is to be called "424 Mixture."

The mixture is being made for the store by the Wild Honey Tobacco Company, also of New York. The new blend, first to be handled by Lord and Taylor, will be available in 8 and 16 ounce packages only.

Mosul-Tabriz Is Announced

A new pipe mixture known as Mosul-Tabriz has just been announced by the



Fleming-Hall Tobacco Company of New York, N. Y.

The new blend is made up of choice imported and domestic tobaccos, according to the manufacturer, and is designed to please the discriminating smoker.

It is available in the handy pocket packages, and larger sizes are also now in stock by most dealers throughout the country.

Lucite Pipes Back Again

The Lenox Lucite pipes, originally introduced in 1941, are once more available, according to a recent statement by the General Briar Pipe Company, as manufacturers them. Government curtailment of the use of lucite forced the company to cease production shortly after Pearl Harbor.

Simplicity is the keynote of the pipe for it consists of a plain lucite shank



into which are fitted the bowl and the mouthpiece. When it is desired to clean the pipe, the manufacturer points out that it is only necessary to unscrew the bowl from the shank and remove the bit. The shank may then be placed under a water faucet for thorough cleaning. The pipe is available with either American or imported briar bowl, and the lucite stem is available in a choice of several colors.

New Fluid By A-M-R

A new type of lighter fluid which is claimed to be superior in several ways has been announced by the A-M-R Chemical Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

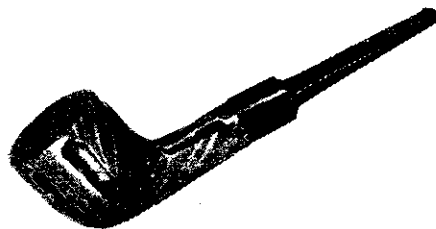
The new product is said to have a very low rate of evaporation to make it long lasting, doesn't clog, smoke or flare up. It is now available in a 4 ounce bottle which features a filler tube and a broad lip for easy use.

NEW?

New Sportsman Tobacco Pouch

A new tobacco pouch of Vinylfilm, translucent plastic material has recently been announced by John Hudson of New York. Known as the Sportsman it is said to be moisture proof and resistant to heat and cold thereby keeping the tobacco in fresher condition for longer periods of time than ordinary pouches.

The pocket is generously sized affording space for a larger supply of tobacco. Its gusseted sides provide ample room for filling the pipe.



Stylebilt Now Ready

The Venetian Briar Pipe Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., has announced its new Stylebilt is now ready and is being offered for sale in pipe and tobacco shops nationally.

The new pipe is made of genuine imported briar and each piece is made of the very finest selected grain, according to company officials. They also point

out that each one of the new Stylebilts possesses unsurpassed workmanship and only skilled experienced craftsmen are employed in their manufacture.

The company adds that this latest pipe is but one of a complete line which they manufacture.

Comoy Prices Are Advanced

Prices on Comoy pipes have gone up. Representatives of the firm in this country have announced a general rise on all the firm's better quality pipes including the Blue Riband, Meerschaum lined, London Pride, Virgin Briar, Grand Slam, Tradition, Old Buyers and several others.

Chadwick Pipe Is Available

Now available is the new Chadwick pipe, a product of Newman Brothers of New York City. The pipe is said to be of the highest quality and is now on display in many parts of the country.

Lord Nelson Pipe Sizes

Lord Nelson pipes are now being made in three sizes and price ranges according to the latest word from the manufacturer in Cleveland, Ohio. The three pipes are known as the Ensign, the Captain and the Admiral.

Moor Pipe Has Valves

A new pipe known as the Moor Air Cooled Pipe has recently been introduced by the N. V. Moor Company of San Francisco, California.

The pipe contains three small air valves, two on the bowl and one on the stem near the bowl, which are said to mix in a 50 per cent cooler smoke.

Other features claimed by the manufacturer for the pipe are: Preservation of the full tobacco flavor and aroma, even burning evenly to the bottom of the bowl, leaving a clear white ash free from moisture, and ease of cleaning due to filters inside the stem.

It is stated that the valve on the stem by reducing the suction acts as an automatic governor, regulating the amount of air that can be drawn through the tobacco into the stem. This enables the two valves on the bowl to take in with the combined action resulting in an even, slow suction in the bowl.

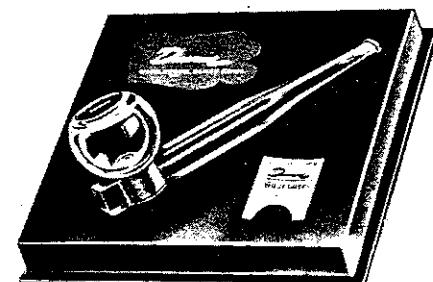
New Pipe Features Double Bowl Constructed of Glass

Dunmoor Pipe Of Pyrex

A new pipe made of glass has been announced by the Dunmoor Company of Jamaica, New York. The bowl of the pipe is moulded of two separate walls of crystal-clear, heat-proof Pyrex glass.

The manufacturer states that the air pocket between the walls insulates the bowl permitting it to be comfortably held in the hand as well as give a cool smoke.

A Well underneath the bowl is said to trap all moisture and juices, thus resulting in a dry, bite-free smoke. The stem is made of lucite with an aluminum



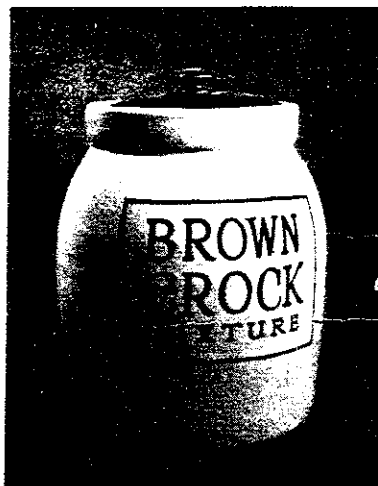
tube moulded inside.

Company officials state the pipe may be easily cleaned under the faucet since no cake is required and no breaking in period is necessary. The manufacturer guarantees the bowl against breakage from heat for two years.



A New Thrill

Awaits You in



BROWN CROCK *Mixture*

This rum cured mixture is prepared from the finest American and Imported tobaccos and is carefully aged and blended.

Smokes cool and lasting.
Has a delightful aroma.
Does not bite the tongue

Available at present in one-half
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order for \$1.45, which includes postage,
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MY PIPE AND I



By FRANK K. YOUNG

ONE afternoon I watched a young man clean his pipe and I was fascinated by his absorption in the task. With a penknife he reamed the cake to the desired thickness, dug out a soggy, tarry "heel," frequently wiped the blade on the grass at his feet, and then with a handful of "straws," grimly attacked the stem and shank.

I wondered if he had taken the afternoon off to attend to the long-deferred job, for if ever a pipe needed cleaning, his pipe did! It contained enough black "goo" to have poisoned a cobra, yet undismayed, he painstakingly scraped and wiped the oil-soaked filter and replaced it in the gummy shank.

Then and there, I formed an opinion in regard to filter pipes. Mind you, I'm not knocking them—quite the contrary. When used as the manufacturers intend they shall be used, they are in many ways superior to ordinary pipes. But, being special jobs, they require special care and attention. Unless the filter is frequently renewed, it can do more harm than good.

Any device that traps poisons, or absorbs impurities, must be kept reasonably clean if it is to function properly. Otherwise, smoke drawn through it will enter the mouth more heavily laden with impurities than smoke drawn through an ordinary, but *clean*, smoke channel. In my opinion, a dirty filter can be more injurious to the smoker than no filter at all!

"Never permit the cake in your pipe to exceed the thickness of a nickle. Being a carboniferous deposit, it is more susceptible than wood to heat, and will expand more rapidly when subjected to fire. Too-sudden expansion may crack or split an otherwise good bowl. Therefore, always carefully ream the cake before it becomes thick enough to damage the pipe." So say the pipe experts and others who profess to know.

I have no desire to dispute the opinions

or challenge the statements of the experts. I do not pretend to be an authority on these matters. But I can truthfully say that I have never lost a bowl because of cake-expansion. Only one of my thickly-caked bowls ever split and it was a Dogwood rather than a Briar and damaged by steam from a retort rather than by casual smoking. But let me lay down here and now what I once said.

I chanced to be listening to the stirring music of a circus band. Between numbers, a trombone player sought the solace of a smoke. He was using "Duke's Mixture" in a well-known briar. I watched him prepare his pipe and had never before seen a pipe bowl so fully caked.

With the aid of a match stick he pushed a few grains of tobacco into a hole scarcely larger than the improvised tamper, brushed away the surplus tobacco, and lit up. A few long drags sufficed to burn out the small quantity of fuel, whereupon, without knocking out the ashes, the smoker replaced the pipe in his pocket.

Obviously, the man was a veteran pipe smoker, or else he could not have caked the pipe so evenly or so thoroughly. Apparently, he had never suffered a split or cracked bowl as a result of too-heavy cake, else he would have reamed his pipe to avoid a repetition of the experience. Many times, the thought has reoccurred to me: If it is true that a thick cake may damage a bowl, why wasn't the trombone player's pipe a completely shattered ruin?

Personally, I believe that a cracked or split bowl result not so much from the thickness of the cake as from the manner in which the pipe is smoked. In other words, a thick cake may be safely preserved if the pipe is always smoked slowly and kept reasonably cool; but even a thin cake may cause a bowl to split, if the pipe is puffed furiously and kept too hot! How many of you pipe smokers are inclined to agree with me?

BETWEEN

PUFFS

THE fellow who is not afraid to face the music usually ends up by leading the band

Are you unmarried? asked the clerk of the Hollywood actress.
Occasionally," she replied.

Instead of waiting for your ship to come in, paddle your canoe out to meet it

A wolf is a fellow who goes out with a girl who is wearing a sweater and then tries to pull the wool over her eyes.

Philosophy is a study which enables man to be unhappy more intelligently.

Courtship causes a man to spoon, on his wedding day he gets knifed, and from then on he is required to fork over.

Failure is about the only thing that can be achieved without effort

No one knows how long tobacco has been cultivated and used for smoking purposes.

That well known sign in restaurants these days should be changed to read "Please pay IF served."

The trouble with the movies is that they shoot too much film and not enough errors.

Dr. to Nurse: Have you kept a chart of his progress?
Nurse: No, but I can show you my diary.

The sure sign of a little man is the big head.

America's prayer for the future; that there will never be any more axis to grind.

A bachelor is a guy who didn't have a car when he was young

Tobacco beds are steamed. This kills weeds and destroys pests and germs in the soil.

A wise man looks ridiculous in the company of fools

DON'T BURN YOUR TONGUE

[Begins on page 296]

facturer made this pipe. It was the official pipe for the New York World's Fair.

All during the exposition it was displayed in the tobacco department of Gimbel Brothers in New York. It inspired lots of sales, and, needless to say, thousands of regular pipes in the conventional size were made in the same pattern and sold to the thousands of fair visitors.

BEING a collector of miniature (?) pipes, I wanted this one to put with the rest of my little watch charms. So when the fair was over, I goes up to the manager of the tobacco department and begins to give him a sales talk on how he should sell me the pipe. Being one of his good customers he can't very well refuse, so as a result I add a new pipe to my collection

The only thing unusual about this pipe is its size. It will smoke fine if you have the drawing power, or a suction pump

The day Mis Howard and I filed the bacon, well, with bacon being so scarce these days, perhaps we'd just better not mention it

I have most of my pipes pretty well trained. If any of them get lost they can find their way home by themselves. Perhaps they can't read, but they can tell a stranger who they belong to, and he sees that they get home. Oh, no? Well, listen: As for me I like to fish and I used to spend the summer at a resort in Wildwood, N. J.

One day I was out fishing with a party of friends and I hooked one that felt like a sixteen pounder. He didn't get away, but my pipe did. In the ex-

Genuine Pipes Lend Authenticity



THE MOVIES HAVE LONG been noted for their ability to create special "props" to be used in scenes to depict the genuine article. Not so in "Gallant Journey" now in production at Columbia Studios. The film is a biographical sketch of the life of John J. Montgomery, inveterate pipe smoker who is credited with having made the first controlled flight in a heavier-than-air craft many years ago. Montgomery was killed in an air crash in 1911. He owned more than a score of pipes, all of which were saved by his brother, James, an attorney now living in Oakland, California. James assisted the studio in background research for the picture, and offered to let Glenn Ford (above) use Montgomery's pipes in the film portrayed to add to the authenticity of the production. Following completion of the picture, the pipes will be placed on permanent display in the museum at the John J. Montgomery Hall of Science at Santa Clara University.

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• PIPES repaired Briar, meerschaum, calabash Expert craftsmen Hard rubber bits \$1. Mail orders given prompt attention. Orders over \$1 returned prepaid. L. I. PIPE REPAIR CO., 37-57 94th St, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

WANTED

• FOREIGN or American Indian pipes in first class condition. Send photograph or drawing and state price. Box 53, Pipe Lovers Magazine, 623 Guaranty Bldg, Hollywood 28, Calif.

• I PAY \$1 for pictures of pipes to add to my collection. Any and all kinds and types of pictures considered. If you have a picture of an old and interesting pipe, that's what I want. BOX 54, Pipe Lovers Magazine, 623 Guaranty Building, Hollywood 28, California.

citement my pipe fell into the lake, and I said good-bye to a good briar.

Three days later I heard a knock on my cottage door there in Wildwood. Peeking through a crack in the door I saw a man who said "This your pipe?" and held out the briar that had toppled into the lake a few days previously.

How'd he know it was mine? Well, as I told you and you wouldn't believe me the pipe told him who its owner was. You see, several years ago I had a dye made with my name on it the same as pipe manufacturers have and with which they put their name on their pipes. I have stamped my name on each of the pipes in my collection either on the shank or on the bottom of the bowl so you see, that lost pipe really did tell that man who the owner was. And believe it or not that dye has paid for itself over and over again

PEOPLE often want to know what kind of tobacco I smoke. I smoke whatever kind I like, and that's my advice to anyone. I don't think the price determines how "good" it may be. Only your taste and temperament determines how "good" a tobacco is. I've smoked tobaccos costing anywhere from a nickel an ounce to a dollar an ounce. Some I like, and some I don't, but I've found, and I know you have too, that price doesn't always determine the smoking pleasure.

I do a lot of mixing of my own. This is a lot of fun, and you can then make up just the kind of a smoke you want—strong when you feel like a strong smoke, or mild when you want to just sit and relax. Of the ready made mixtures, I think the one called Revaluation is about as good as they come. It is a mild mixture of five good, clean tobaccos, and sets well in any pipe.

Then there's the ever present question of what is the best pipe to buy. Well, your opinion is as good as mine, for again, taste has a lot to do with it. I like pipes made of imported briar, and speaking of imported pipes, here's a short tale about a tall pipe I once imported from New York to New Jersey.

I have about sixteen hundred pipes in my collection, including that big one made for the World's Fair. That big one was getting sort of lonesome, being all alone in its place, so I decided to see if I couldn't find another big one to go with it. Investigation revealed that there were no other big pipes from the New York Fair, so I wondered about big pipes that might have been made for display at other fairs. How about the St. Louis Exposition in 1893, I wondered

So, wandering by a second-hand store on Eighth Avenue in New York one day, I discovered this relic (pictured on page 297) which so I am told, came from that Missouri Exposition.

Well I pay the man for the pipe—pipe which has a seven-foot stem and a bowl large enough to hold two pounds of tobacco. This means you can smoke for an entire week without reloading. It takes one man to smoke it (that's me and another to light it (that's George Shelton) and when you set it aside for the day you must sift the ashes down and bank it for the night the same as you would your furnace.

WELL, the question is how to get it from the second-hand shop in New York to my home in Red Bank N. J. some sixty miles away. I usually commute on the train so I start out

I walk down Eighth Avenue with this seven foot giant it wasn't wrapped—the proprietor didn't have enough wrapping paper—and Eighth Avenue any time of the day or night has plenty of traffic. So I am winding my way through the crowd pocket by pocket with this small telegraph pole trying as best I can avoid poking people's eyes out.

Finally I reach the Penn Station 34th Street. Now to get on the train. Keep in mind people are staring at me as though I stole the secret of the atom bomb.

Well, I get the thing inside the coach and wonder where the two of us will sit. I finally take the little seat which you find all by itself in each corner of the railroad car, which by the way, is ideal for me as no one can see me. The pipe rests on the floor and the top of the stem hits the ceiling. The conductor comes through, looks at me, then the pipe takes my ticket, shakes his head slowly and moves on. *Never mind what he was thinking!*

So I finally get to Red Bank and find my car waiting for me at the station. The pipe will not fit in the car so I have to sort of tie it on the fenders outside the car. I do finally manage to get home without stabbing anyone, and with the pipe all in one piece. My wife sees me come in the front door and she puts on her hat and starts out the back door but I convince her we can build an extra room onto the house so she stays.

Once inside the house I start to look over my newly acquired remnant of the St. Louis Exposition. What did I find? *I found that the stem came apart in five sections, the bowl unscrewed in two sections, and the whole thing could be wrapped up in a neat parcel not over two feet in length!*

hand store
York one
pictured on
old came

he pipe—a
stem and a
pounds of
smoke it
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LOVERS



Is tobacco really a weed?

FOR almost as many centuries as tobacco has been known, it has been called a weed. Is tobacco really a weed? That probably depends upon the definition of the word itself.

Webster defines weed as an unwanted or uncultivated plant.

To say that tobacco fits either of these descriptions is surely a long way from the truth.

Tobacco is neither unwanted nor uncultivated. In fact, it is one of the few plants which has been under continual cultivation in this country for more than 300 years.

The name "weed" was given to it by kings as well as lesser men who did not like tobacco, and who wanted to show it the least respect possible. To them, even the name "weed" was somewhat of a compliment.

But neither the name "weed" nor the disrespect it was supposed to give the plant was sufficient to lessen the

popularity of tobacco. When its smoke was first inhaled is a mystery, but historians now have proof that it was known at least a thousand years ago.

Since then tobacco has figured many times in the pages of history. It has caused murders, it has been used as money, and it has made men fabulously rich, but most of all it has brought joy and contentment to millions.

The use of tobacco is widespread, and yet the average man knows so very little about it. Why?

For some unexplainable reason few writers have cared to relate the many stories which abound in tobacco lore, and yet so many men are interested in these numerous tales. Search for information on this centuries-old subject has often proved fruitless, for there is so little that is available.

It is for the purpose of supplying this long wanted and much needed

information on tobacco that PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE has been created. In its pages now and in the days to come will be found many of the tales and legends long obscured in its fascinating history.

This monthly magazine is for you, designed to give you the information you have long been seeking. It is available from newsstands, from pipe shops, or by yearly subscription.

PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN WHO ENJOY A PIPE

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